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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ALBANIA.—**Miscellaneous Antiquities.**—B. PACE describes a number of inscriptions and votive and sepulchral reliefs discovered in Albania during the war. The site of ancient Apollonia is especially rich in antiquities. Many fragments are incorporated in the walls of the monastery of Shinamari at this place. The church of the monastery and its Byzantine inscriptions are described. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 286-290; 3 figs.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—**The Palace of the Philopation.**—J. PAPADOPOULOS reports that at Toptchila, ten minutes from the Adrianople gate of Constantinople, two remarkable Byzantine capitals were recently discovered, together with a number of fragments of reliefs. Other antiquities were found on the same site some years ago. Near by is an ancient structure in which a modern fountain is installed; it may have been the *piscina* of a bath. A subterranean gallery, perhaps an aqueduct, also extends along the same field. The great number of remains shows that there was originally a Byzantine palace on this site. Examination of the literary evidence proves that it cannot have been the palace of the Aretai, constructed by the emperor Diogenes. Its situation rather corresponds to what is recorded of the palace of the Philopation, which is frequently mentioned by writers of the twelfth century. This building was occupied by Louis VII in his crusade. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1921, pp. 276-282.)

NECROLOGY.—**Howard Crosby Butler.**—Professor Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton University died suddenly in Paris on August 13, 1922. He was in perfect health at Smyrna on his return from Sardis. He reached Paris from Naples on August 11 in an exhausted condition, and was taken to the American hospital at Neuilly on the 13th, where he died that same night. His body is being sent to this country.

Professor Butler was an influential member of the Archaeological Institute,

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor DEANE, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Professor SAMUEL E. BASSETT, Professor C. N. BROWN, Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Dr. T. A. BUENGER, Professor HAROLD N. FOWLER, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Professor JOHN C. ROLFE, Dr. JOHN SHAPLEY, Professor A. L. WHEELER and the Editors, especially Professor BATES.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after June 30, 1922.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 129-130.

President of its New Jersey Society, and chairman of its Research Commission.

A more detailed estimate of his work at Princeton, his explorations in Central Syria, and his excavations at Sardis must be reserved for future notice. R. V. D. M.

Otto Crusius.—Born at Hanover in 1857, Otto Crusius died at Munich, December 29, 1918. He was one of the best Hellenists of his time. His most important work is perhaps his edition of the mimes of Herondas (sixth edition 1914), but his other writings, largely on mythology, are not inconsiderable. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XIV, 1921, p. 401, with partial bibliography.)

Gaston Darier.—A good and conscientious worker in the field of archaeology, Gaston Darier, died while still young at Geneva in September, 1921. His name is especially connected with the discovery of the sanctuary of the Syrian gods on the Janiculum. (X, *R. Arch.* XIV, 1921, p. 402, from *Journal des Débats*, September 16, 1921.)

Ignaz Goldziher.—The illustrious orientalist Ignaz Goldziher, Professor at the University of Budapest, was born at Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, in 1850 and died in November, 1921. He was a member of many learned societies, and held honorary degrees from Cambridge, Aberdeen, etc. See the article 'Goldziher' in the *Jewish Encyclopedia*. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XIV, 1921, p. 399.)

Basil Latyshev.—The eminent epigraphist Basil Latyshev, Professor in the University of Petrograd, died in August, 1921. His two chief works are the collection of Greek inscriptions of Southern Russia (1885, 1890, with supplements in 1889, 1894, 1896) and *Scythica et Caucasica* (1893-1899). In his later years he worked also in the field of Russian hagiography. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XIV, 1921, p. 400.)

Jean Lesquier.—Born at Lisieux in 1879, Jean Lesquier died at Neuilly-sur-Seine, June 28, 1921. His writings on Greek papyri and the military establishments of the Macedonian and the Roman rulers of Egypt are numerous and admirable. (P. JOURQUET, *R. Arch.* XIV, 1921, p. 402 f.)

Oscar Montelius.—In *R. Arch.*, fifth series, XIV, 1921, pp. 396-397, is an appreciative notice, with bibliography, of Oscar Montelius (September 1843-November, 1921), who created and developed the scientific archaeology of proto-historic times,—a prince of archaeologists.

Carl Robert.—Carl Robert, Professor of Classical Philology and Archaeology and Director of the Archaeological Museum at the University of Halle since 1890, died at his home in Halle on January 17 after a two weeks' attack of influenza. He was born at Warburg on March 8, 1850, the son and grandson of university professors. He studied philology and archaeology at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, taking his doctorate at the latter place in 1874. Two years later he became *Privatdozent* at Berlin and in 1877 Professor. In 1890 he was called to Halle where he was Professor for thirty-two years till his death. In 1906-1907 he was Rector of the University of Halle. He was also *Geheimrat* and *Regierungsrat*, and held an honorary degree from the University of Athens. He made several extended scientific journeys to both Greece and Italy. For many years he had been editor of *Hermes*. His scientific writings were many and ranged over almost the entire classical field. Here-with is appended a list of the more important names: *De Apollodori bibliotheca* (Diss. inauguralis) 1874; *Eratosthenis catasterism. reliquiae*, 1878;

Thanatos, 1879; *Bild und Lied*, 1881; *Archaeologische Maerchen*, 1886; *Antike Sarkophag-Reliefs*, I-III, 1890-1904; *Hallische Winckelmannsprogramme*, 1890-1903; *Studien zur Ilias*, 1901; new edition of Preller, *Griechische Mythologie*, 1903; *Szenen aus Menanders Komödie*, 1908; *Menander*, 1908; *Pausanias als Schriftsteller*, 1909; *Sophokles' Spürhunde* (with translation), 1913; *Archäologische Hermeneutik* 1919; *Griechische Heldensagen*, I, 1921.

Though for some years bodily incapacitated Robert enjoyed to the end his full mental vigor and extraordinary capacity for work. He had just completed the second volume of his *Heldensagen* and, in fact, at his death was at work on the Index. The second volume will be brought out by his colleague, professor Otto Kern, who is likewise preparing Robert's biography. In the latter work Dr. Kern wishes to include the academic activities of Robert's many American pupils, which accounts may be sent either to Dr. Kern in Halle (Friedenstrasse, 23) or to the undersigned, who will forward them. On July 1 Dr. Kern delivered a memorial address on Professor Robert in the Museum at Halle, which has been renamed in honor of Robert the *Robertinum*. Professor Wissowa, who provisionally has taken over the editorship of *Hermes*, will edit all of Robert's unpublished papers.—WALTER WOODBURN HYDE, University of Pennsylvania.

Demetrios Stavropoulos.—The Greek Ephor of Antiquities, Demetrios Stavropoulos, died November 19, 1919. He was born in 1872. He carried on investigations at Eretria, Delphi, Thebes, Sparta, and Olympia; but his chief activity was on the island of Rheneia (1898-1900), where he discovered the enormous mass of pottery resulting from the "purification" of Delos in 425 B.C. This material is now, thanks to him, methodically arranged in a special museum at Mykonos. (X, *R. Arch.* XIV, 1921, p. 404, from 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1919, p. 103.)

Oreste Tommasini.—Oreste Tommasini was born July 8, 1844, and died December 9, 1919, at Rome. He was prominent in politics and education, and especially interested in the mediaeval history of Rome and in Machiavelli. The sixth Historical Congress, meeting at Rome in 1895, owed much to his efforts and generosity. (LUCIO MARIANI, *B. Com. Rom.* XLVII, 1919, pp. 234-236.)

Georg Treu.—The well-known archaeologist Georg Treu was born at St. Petersburg in 1843 and died in Dresden, October 3, 1921. He was first attached to the museum in St. Petersburg, then to that in Berlin. He took an active part in the excavations at Olympia and published (1878) the first treatise on the Hermes of Praxiteles. The great volume on the sculptures in marble and stone found at Olympia is due to him. As director of the *Albertinum* at Dresden he made that museum a unique place for the study of sculpture. He was the author of several important monographs on Greek art and also (1897-1905) on the three modern sculptors Constantine Meurier, Max Klinger, and Rodin. He had an artistic nature and was withal a most lovable man. (S. REINACH, *R. Arch.* XIV, 1921, pp. 400 f.)

Frederick Versakis.—Born at Piraeus in 1880, Versakis studied architecture in Germany and, after his return, as Ephor of Antiquities (1910) studied the Odeum of Herodes, the choregic monument of Nicias, the archaic temple at Corcyra, where he established a museum, also the monuments of Laconia and Messenia. To him is due especially the description, in the *Πρακτικά* of 1912, of

the excavations at Corcyra continued at the expense of Wilhelm II. (X, *R. Arch.* XIV, 1921, p. 404, from 'Εφ. 'Αρχ, 1919, p. 104.)

ZANZIBAR.—Cufic Inscriptions.—Our knowledge of Cufic inscriptions is based chiefly on materials found in Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor and Upper Mesopotamia. Little material from the eastern part of the Mohammedan world has thus far been discovered. This small stock of inscriptions has recently received a remarkable addition through the discovery by Major F. B. Pearce, British Resident in Zanzibar, of several Cufic inscriptions in the mosque of Kisimkazi. The style of the inscriptions and of the art suggests South Persian influence. These are reported and described by S. FLURY, in *J.R.A.S.* 1922, pp. 257-264 (6 plates).

EGYPT

ACTIVITIES OF THE SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS, 1920-1921.—M. LACAU has published a brief report on the work of the Service des Antiquités of the Egyptian Government during the winter of 1920-1921 (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1921, pp. 308-316). At **Philæ** the temples maintain themselves well. Only the gate of Hadrian has been injured; and that will be easily repaired. The small temple at **Tufah** has collapsed and will have to be reconstructed at some point beyond the reach of the water. At **Denderah** the great *mammisi* or chapel of nativity connected with the temple of Hathor has been completely uncovered. Although the front part of the superstructure has been destroyed, the original plan can be restored from the plan drawn on the platform by the ancient builders themselves. An interesting detail of this building is the careful provision for the discharge of rain water from the roof, by slopes directed towards water-spouts. The publication of the results of recent investigations at **Karnak** has been prevented by the death of M. Pellet. The only new undertaking here has been the study of the structure of the left side of the first great pylon. A transverse stairway, concealed by the ramps of construction of the first court, was discovered in the pylon. Above its roof was a series of chambers introduced in order to diminish the weight of the structure. At **Saqqara** the systematic study of the great necropolis has been continued. The funeral chapels of the pyramids of the Sixth Dynasty are to be excavated, and there is to be a more complete study of the mastabas, especially of their exteriors and of the relations of their parts. M. Firth has excavated in accordance with this plan the mastaba of Kagemma. The outside is faced with carefully finished blocks, on which is a representation of the occupant of the tomb, as well as texts. The shaft, which is twenty meters deep, leads to the sepulchral chamber, which is furnished with painted and sculptured representations of offerings. The stone sarcophagus was accompanied by various funereal objects: canopic jars, a gold collar clasp, and a number of rock crystal vases. These were not hollowed out, and it may be inferred that they were made simply for funerary use. In the early period of mastaba burial, the actual burial chamber was undecorated. But as a supplementary precaution this chamber as well as the room of offerings in the upper structure came to be provided with paintings and reliefs; and in the Middle Kingdom period, with figures sculptured in the round. At **Assuan** the great unfinished obelisk, which had been half buried, has been partially uncovered, and proves to be much longer than was known: the part uncovered measures 36 meters. At **Thebes**

the sarcophagus of Queen Hatschepsewet has been removed to the museum from its difficult position in an isolated valley to the south of the Valley of the Queens. She had prepared this place of burial for herself when she was only a queen. Later, when she had usurped the actual sovereignty, she had another sarcophagus made and placed in the Valley of the Kings. Both have been discovered and are now side by side in the museum. At **Benha** in the Delta was found a priest's tomb of the Greek period, remarkable in the fact that the sarcophagus was on the ground level, built into the masonry of the tomb, instead of being placed in a subterranean chamber. This peculiarity is due to the fact that lower levels in the Delta were flooded by subterranean waters. A number of Judæo-Greek stelæ were discovered at **Tell el Yahoudich**. Some are to be dated in the reign of Augustus, and confirm de Ricci's theory about the date of these monuments.

LUXOR.—A Papyrus of 88 B.C.—B. P. GRENFELL has published a letter of the Ptolemaic period (Greek Papyrus 465 of the British Museum) which was purchased in Luxor. Comparison of this papyrus with another letter of similar purport by the same writer—a certain Plato (*B.C.H.* XXI, 1891, pp. 141–142)—shows that it was written to the inhabitants of Pathyris in 88 B.C., encouraging them to maintain their loyalty during the revolt of the Thebans in the reign of Ptolemy Soter II. (*R. Ét. Gr.* XXXII, 1919, pp. 251–255.)

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

PETRA.—A Bronze Weight.—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, LIV, 1922, pp. 71–73, E. J. PILCHER describes a bronze weight that was found in the ruins of an ancient grave at Petra, and that is now in possession of Mr. Samuel Raffaeli, Conservator of Coins in the Museum at Jerusalem. The weight is inscribed with the denomination *hamesheth*, the same as the Egyptian *kedet*, which averages 946 grains. The characters are the same as those of the Nerab monuments, which belong to the sixth century B.C. It is thus three hundred years earlier than our first historical notice of the Nabataean kingdom. In this we have the first known specimen of the writing of the Edomites.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

FRENCH EXCAVATIONS IN SYRIA.—In *R. Arch.*, fifth series, XIV, 1921, pp. 405–406 (= *Débats*, September 7, 1921), GASTON MIGEON reports briefly on French excavations in Syria. At **Sidon** (Saïda) Dr. Contenau resumed the excavations begun by him before the war. At **Omm-el-Amad**, south of Tyre, Eustache de Lorey, assisted by Mme. Denyse Le Lasseur, uncovered the acropolis and restored the important temple (or palace) with columns which dates from the times of the Seleucidae, while Mme. Le Lasseur recovered the traces of Phœnician structures and found a sepulchral grotto of Roman date decorated with curious and well preserved paintings. At **Damascus** Mr. de Lorey discovered Mussulman monuments of great importance, among them two magnificent wooden cenotaphs of the eleventh century and a funerary mosque of the thirteenth century; also some ancient pottery kilns. But the greatest work of 1921 was carried on at **Tell Nebi Mend**, south of Homs, by Maurice Pézard, who has attacked the vast tell; the presumed site of the Hittite fortress of Kadesh. He has discovered the ancient wall of the city and the canal, or moat, which protected it at the west and south. Among the numer-

ous documents brought to light the most important is certainly a stele of the Egyptian King Seti I, one of the great adversaries of the Hittite empire about 1315 B.C. These discoveries will be published in the periodical *Syria*, conducted by Edmond Pottier, Gaston Migeon, and Dussaud.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OUTLOOK IN PALESTINE.—In *J. Bibl. Lit.* XL, 1921, pp. 1-22, J. P. PETERS calls attention to the vast number of mounds in Palestine that bear evidence of having been occupied from the earliest times. Few sites of prime importance have yet been excavated, and no site has been thoroughly explored. The site which above all others should be completely investigated at once before it is occupied by buildings is the east hill of Jerusalem south of the Haram area, the ancient Jebus, and the later City of David. The recent excavations of Parker and of Weill have touched only a small part of this region, and they have disclosed some very interesting facts. The next most important site is Samaria, which was abandoned just when the excavations were most promising. After this Gibeon (Jib) is most attractive. Here there is a rock-cut tunnel leading down to the water-supply similar to those in Canaanite Gezer and Jerusalem. This shows that Gibeon was a very ancient and important city. Shechem is another important site. Here in 1914 a tomb was found containing beautiful inlaid armour and weapons of the eighteenth dynasty. Hebron, Bethel, Shiloh, Dan, and Bethel are also important as ancient Hebrew religious centres.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES IN PALESTINE.—Soon after the establishment of the civil government in Jerusalem in July, 1920, a Department of Antiquities was created, consisting of a Director, a Keeper of Museums, and a Chief Inspector, each with a staff of assistants. There is also an Advisory Archaeological Board, including representatives of the learned organizations at work in Jerusalem. The activity of this department during the last eighteen months is described by J. GARSTANG in *Pal. Ex. Fund*, LIV, 1922, pp. 57-62. The principles of the Board have been twofold, namely, that the monuments of Palestine belong to Palestine, and that permits to excavate will be issued only to scientific bodies who guarantee the qualifications of the excavator. A museum has been established at Jerusalem, and others are projected at Askalon, Caesarea and Acre. The conservation of the monuments of Palestine has been taken in hand, and repairs have been made on monuments that were in danger of falling. With the permission and supervision of the Department, no less than eight well-equipped expeditions have been in the field. The French Archaeological School has been digging at Jericho. At Tiberias Dr. Slousch, working for the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society, has excavated Roman Tiberias and discovered sarcophagi of the Talmudic period. At Capernaum the Franciscans have continued their work of uncovering and preparing for reconstruction the ancient synagogue. At Beisān very elaborate excavations are being conducted by the University of Pennsylvania Museum (see *A.J.A.* XXVI, 1922, p. 97). At Samaria the expedition of Harvard University is again at work; and at Megiddo, the University of Chicago. The Exploration Fund has been digging at Askalon, and the British School will soon begin explorations at the mouth of the Plain of Esdraelon.

ACTIVITIES OF THE JEWISH PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY.

—The recently formed Jewish Palestine Exploration Society has cleared the site of the synagogue at Hamata, discovering many ancient objects of art and

ritual, and has brought to light the ancient wall of the sanctuary, dating from the time of the Herodians. It has discovered the ancient Judaeo-Hellenic cemetery, with the tomb of members of the Synedrion or Council of Tiberias, and also the foundations of the acropolis of the kings Herod Antipas and Herod Agrippa II and of Berenice. The Society proposes to continue the work at Hamata. It has also secured permission to excavate the site of the so-called Pyramid of Absalom on the Mount of Olives, and to make trial trenches near the source of the Siloa. (*The Daily Telegraph*, London, April 1, 1922.) Further details of the excavation at Tiberias are given in another report. The synagogue is shown to have existed for a thousand years, from the first or second century to the middle of the thirteenth, when the city was destroyed by the Mongols. A striking find was a seven-branched candlestick in stone, which seems to be a replica of the one in the Temple which is represented on the Arch of Titus. It is carved out of a solid block. (*The Daily Telegraph*, London, April 12, 1921.)

ASKALON.—Three Greek Inscriptions.—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, LIV, 1922, pp. 22–23, D. G. HOGARTH publishes three inscriptions in honor of benefactors in the temple at Askalon. One is particularly interesting from the fact that it names the centurion Aulus Instuleius Tenax, who on March 16, A.D. 65, scratched his name on the vocal Memnon at Thebes and declared that he had heard its voice.

BYBLOS.—Recent Excavations.—A series of letters from M. MONTET has been published, describing the progress of his excavations at Byblos, the Egyptian settlement on the coast of Syria. He has made trenches over a considerable area, and has discovered remains of several buildings, and numerous small objects of Egyptian and other origin. Of the buildings no complete account can yet be given. A circular structure seems to have been a sacred lake. Partly over it is the foundation of a temple of Roman date which apparently took the place of the Pharaonic temple. Part of another temple, before the façade of which were three colossal statues, has been discovered. M. Montet thinks that this building was Phoenician. The pottery and other small objects range in date from the Thinite to the Saitic period, proving the long occupation of the site by Egyptians. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1922, pp. 7–20.)

JERUSALEM.—The Excavations of M. Raymond Weill.—The results of the excavations which were carried on from November 1913 to March 1914, which have been published by R. WEILL in *Rev. Étud. Juives*, LXIX, 1919, pp. 1–85; LXX, 1920, pp. 1–36, 149–176; LXXI, 1921, pp. 1–45; and by M. VINCENT in *R. Bibl.* XXX, 1921, pp. 410–433, 541–569; are analyzed by G. M. FITZGERALD in *Pal. Ex. Fund*, LIV, 1922, pp. 8–22. First, the wall and the system of fortifications of the ancient Canaanite stronghold of Zion have been disclosed. The wall is double, and the slope below reveals a series of glacis, each ending in a sheer drop of from four to six metres; the whole resembling a gigantic staircase with sloping steps. At the southern end of the acropolis M. Weill discovered a steep way, cutting like a groove through masonry and rock, like the entrance to the acropolis at Boghazkeui. This is doubtless the Stairs of the City of David mentioned by Nehemiah in immediate connection with the Pool of Siloam. Second, both outside and inside of the wall a number of tombs were discovered dating from the early Canaanite period down into Roman times. Three important tombs of the Jewish period which lie in the curious

bend of the Siloam tunnel, Weill and Vincent do not hesitate to identify with tombs of some of the kings of Judah. The fact that this region served as a quarry in Roman times leads one to fear that the tomb of David, if it was in this neighborhood, has been destroyed. Third, the problem of the aqueducts of earliest Jerusalem has been cleared up: (a) in the primitive period a trench was dug in the cave under the acropolis in which the Gihon (Virgin's Fountain) rises, so as to secure a constant supply of water at the spring. (b) In the Jebusite period a tunnel was constructed from the midst of the city down to the source of the spring, so as to ensure a water supply in time of siege. During the same period Canal I was constructed to lead along the eastern slope of the hill and irrigate the Kidron valley. (c) In the early Hebrew period Canal II was laid out, partly by channels in the rock and partly by short tunnels, to lead the water into the lower pool of Siloam in the mouth of the Tyropean valley. Two windows of the tunnel were uncovered by Weill. (d) In the time of Hezekiah the famous Siloam tunnel was constructed running entirely under the City of David to the upper pool of Siloam that was built to receive the waters of Gihon.

Greek and Latin Inscriptions.—The archaeologist in Jerusalem has hitherto experienced great difficulty in determining whether inscriptions that he discovers have previously been published. Through ignorance of obscure journals inscriptions have often been published several times as new discoveries. This difficulty P. THOMSEN seeks to remove by publishing a complete index of all the Greek and Latin inscriptions that have been found in Jerusalem and its immediate neighborhood, together with references to all the places in which these inscriptions have been published. This most thoroughgoing and important list is given in *Z. D. Pal. Ver.* XLIV, 1921, pp. 1-61, 90-168.

Excavations at Tell el-Fûl.—W. F. ALBRIGHT, Director of the American School at Jerusalem, reports in letters the progress of excavations by the American School at Tell-el-Fûl, three miles north of Jerusalem, on the site of ancient Gibeah. Three superimposed fortresses or migdols have been found. The earliest yet discovered is assigned to the late Canaanite or earliest Israelite period, about 1300-1100 B.C.; the next to the pre-exilic period, about 1000-800 B.C.; and the uppermost to the post-exilic and Roman periods. (*Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 6, May, 1922, pp. 7-8; fig.)

The New Building of the American School.—Before the death of the lamented Dr. JAMES B. NIES in Palestine, a letter from him announced that he had arranged with a local architect, Mr. F. Ehmann, for the erection of the Jane Dow Nies Building which is to house the American School in Jerusalem. The plans of the building were drawn by Mr. P. E. Isbell of the Yale Art School. (*Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 6, May, 1922, pp. 2-7; 2 figs.; plan.)

LEBANON.—**The Old Lebanon Forest.**—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, LIV, 1922, pp. 68-71, A. RUSTUM calls attention to a number of inscriptions that have been found throughout Mount Lebanon that read: IMP HAD AUG ARBORUM GENERA IV CETERA PRIVATA DEFINITIO SILVARUM (or DFS). These inscriptions show that part of the Lebanon was still covered with forests in Roman times, that four sorts of trees were reserved for the Government, and possibly that these four sorts were the same as those mentioned in Vegetius, V, 4, as the four sorts of wood that were suitable for shipbuilding.

SAMARIA.—**Megalithic Remains in the Southwest of Samaria.**—In *Z. D. Pal. Ver.* XLIV, 1921, pp. 62–70, J. LEWY describes extensive megalithic remains that he observed while commanding a Turkish artillery division along the west end of the boundary line between ancient Judea and Samaria. These were situated in the region between Wādy el-‘Ayūn and Wādy Rabah in places known as Rās eṭ-Ṭireh, east of Hableh, and Nejjarāh, south of Hableh. This is a region that has not been explored on account of its lack of connection with Biblical history. The monuments consist of castles constructed out of huge blocks of stone, of monoliths and lines and circles of standing stones of the Canaanite period, similar to those that have been excavated at Gezer and Megiddo. In view of the scarcity of megalithic remains west of the Jordan these monuments are of peculiar interest. Not far from here is Jiljūlveh, the Gilgal, or “stone circle,” of *II Kings*, iv, 33 ff., where a company of prophets was located in the time of Elisha.

ASIA MINOR

ADALIA.—**Antiquities.**—B. PACE reports that a systematic destruction of the mediaeval walls of Adalia was undertaken by the local authorities in 1914. At the request of the Italian Archaeological Mission some picturesque portions of these walls have been saved, and attention has been paid to the preservation of architectural fragments and other antiquities which were incorporated in the walls. Dr. Pace publishes a number of Greek inscriptions which have been found in the walls and elsewhere in the city. These range in date from the first century of the Christian era to the eighteenth. The earliest and one of the most interesting is in honor of a certain Caecilia Tertulla who is described as a priestess of Julia Augusta, probably the deified Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916–1920, pp. 3–21; 12 figs.)

Fragmentary Sculptures.—G. MORETTI describes some fragmentary sculptured marbles at Adalia: (1) a head of Heracles, mediocre but not wholly uninteresting work of the second century of our era, imitative of a type of the fourth century B.C. which is earlier than Lysippus, and recalls a Heracles which Furtwängler attributed to Praxiteles (*Meisterwerke*, pp. 575 ff; Brunn-Bruckmann, *Denkmäler*, pl. 609); (2) twenty fragments of a colossal sarcophagus. Seven of these are from the elaborately moulded and ornamented base, which is similar to that of a sarcophagus from Perge, to be published later; seven are from the cornice, with parts of human figures belonging to a zone of reliefs which extended around the sarcophagus above the cornice, and six are fragments of parts of this relief, which represented a battle of Greeks and Amazons. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916–1920, pp. 23–27; 3 figs.)

BROUSSA.—**An Honoric Inscription.**—T. HOMOLLE has published with brief comment an inscription discovered at Broussa and communicated to the Académie des Inscriptions by Mr. Papadopoulos. It decrees a eulogy and a golden crown to Corrhagus the Macedonian. From the style of the lettering, and from the mention of *νεοι*, societies of young men which became prominent in the second century B.C., it appears that this Corrhagus was not the Macedonian officer of Alexander who bore that name (Aeschines, III, 165), but was the Corrhagus who was in the service of the kings of Pergamon, and who, according to Livy (XXXVIII, 13), took part in the Roman war against the Gallo-Greeks of Asia. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1921, pp. 269–273.)

CAUNUS.—A New Survey of the Antiquities.—A Maiuri has published a report on the remains of ancient Caunus, which the gradual silting of the rivers Calbis and Indus and the attendant malaria of the district have made difficult of access. The site was visited by Collignon, who wrote a description of it (*B.C.H.* I, 1877, pp. 338 ff.). But the Italian report has the advantage not only of further observations, but of plans and striking illustrations of the imposing rock-cut tombs, the well-preserved walls, the theatre, and the noble landscape of the site. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916-1920, pp. 263-273; 14 figs.)

IALYSUS.—The Greek Necropolis.—The Italian Archaeological Mission in Rhodes has made excavations in the Hellenic necropolis at Ialysus, which lies at the foot of the low hills between Trianda and Cremasto, considerably to the west of the well-known Mycenaean cemetery. Private excavations were made here some years ago by the proprietor of the land, but no scientific observation or record was made. The Italian excavations show that a cemetery of Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman date, belonging to the population of a late and relatively unimportant settlement on the site of Ialysus, had been intruded on the archaic Greek necropolis, utilizing the materials and even the furniture of the early graves, and introducing great confusion in the remains. Among the early vases found are (1) a covered stamnos in the style of the vases from Vroulia (Kinch, *Vroulia*, pp. 168 ff.); (2) a stamnos of fine shape with painted reticulate decoration; (3) an oenochoe of Rhodian geometric style; (4) a fragment of a great pithos with stamped ornament of the type found at Camirus (5) two vases ornamented with horizontal lines and serpentine brush-strokes, of a style found at Gela, Megara Hyblaea, and Thera. (A. MAIURI, *Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916-1920, pp. 252-259; 11 figs.)

LAGON.—A Temple.—On the site of Lagon, some three hours north of Adalia, G. MORETTI has studied the ruins of a small temple which was probably destroyed by earthquake. The well-preserved podium is 14.6 m. long and 8.55 m. wide.; the cella was 8.29 m. long and 7.17 m. wide. At the front was a flight of steps. The fragments of the superstructure show that the façade consisted of four columns with spiral flutings, standing on pedestals which were ornamented with sculptures in relief, representing the labors of Heracles. The columns supported an elaborately carved architrave and tympanum. Over the central intercolumniation the architrave is arched. The richly ornamented lintels and jambs of the door are in part preserved. In style the building is comparable to other late temples in Asia Minor and Syria. Analogies to its details may be found in the Palace of Diocletian at Spalato, in the small temple at Baalbek, and in temples at Mushennef and Kanawat in Syria. Among the ruins were found two stones on each of which is a Triton in relief. The two faced each other on an arch, and were not a part of the temple. Another stone showed two putti supporting a wreath. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916-1920, pp. 135-141; 6 figs.)

PEDNELISSUS.—A Hellenistic City.—Among the most imposing ancient monuments which have been recovered for the modern world in recent years without excavation are the walls and towers of a Hellenistic city on a remote mountain-side in Pisidia, some ten hours' journey to the northeast of Adalia. The identification of the site has been discussed by R. PARIBENT (*Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916-1920, pp. 73-78; map). From the literary evidence, especially

that of a passage of Polybius (V, 72, 76) he concludes that these remains belong to the city of Pednelissus. An inscription found on the site refers to the place as πόλις Γαλατῶν, but these words must be considered a description of the city and not its name. A town of a similar name, Pindenissus, was visited by Cicero during his proconsulship in Cilicia, but a study of the chronology and topography of Cicero's travels in this district shows that this place cannot be identical with the one recently explored by the Italian Mission in Asia Minor. The ruins themselves are described by G. MORETTI (*ibid.* pp. 79-133; 10 pls.; 26 figs.). They lie on the summit and slope of a mountain facing a valley tributary to the river Cestrus. The nearest modern settlement is the Turkish village of Cozan. The mountain extends from north to south. The site, as indicated by the ancient remains, has three main divisions: (1) the lower city, on a terrace at the foot of the mountain, and on an adjacent hill; (2) the upper city, on a now thickly wooded slope above this terrace; (3) the precipitous ridge of rock which rises above this slope to the east. The terrace has a shape approximately rectangular. The adjoining upper city is much longer from north to south, and may be described as a long triangle with its apex at the south. At this end, where the slope to the valley is more gradual, and where the chief highway undoubtedly entered the ancient city, the upper town is defended by a double line of walls which the Italian archaeologists call the acropolis, although it is actually on a lower level than a considerable part of the town it protected. The outer wall is lower, the inner wall is built on a higher level and is more massive. Both adapt themselves to the natural irregularities and strategic advantages of the rocks on which they are built. They are sufficiently preserved to permit a complete reconstruction of this part of the defenses. At the north end of the upper city is a still more imposing square tower and a gate (Fig. 1), with an adjacent stretch of wall, remarkable for the extremely convex profile of its courses. On the west and south sides of the lower terrace there are considerable traces of the circuit wall. Here, in the south wall, is an arched gate in a square tower of

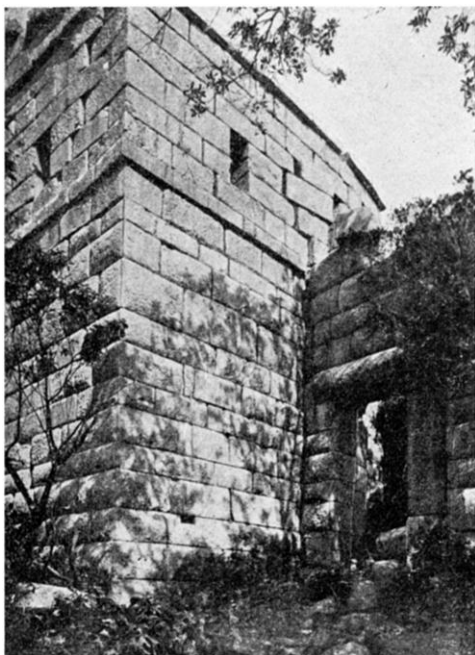


FIGURE 1.—TOWER AND GATE: PEDNELISSUS.

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two stories (Fig. 2). Only one other tower-gate of Hellenistic date in Asia Minor is known, that of Güvercinlik. At the angle of the south and west walls is another square tower. Although the rocky ridge of the mountain itself formed a part of the defenses of the city, a wall was built to block a depression which might be crossed by enemies, and a guard was maintained on the summit. This wall and station were reached by a stair which was in part artificial and

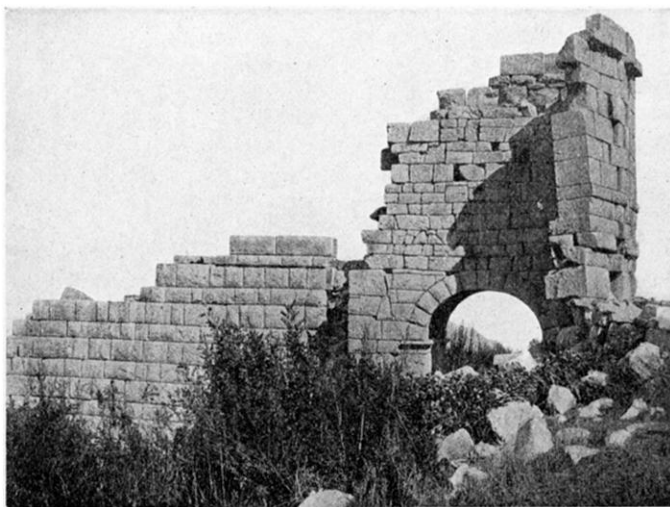


FIGURE 2.—ARCHED GATE: PEDNELISSUS.

in part cut in the rock. Few traces of the buildings of the upper city have been preserved, but cuttings in the rock indicate that it was arranged in a series of north-and-south terraces, each of which probably had a longitudinal street, while the terraces were connected with one another by stairs. At the highest point under the mountain is a levelled space on which the outlines of the ancient agora and of some adjacent structures have been distinguished. On the east side of this square was a building of basilica plan, of which some details, apparently late in style, were found. Another monument of the upper city is a small tower, which may have belonged to an inner line of fortifications. In the lower city, aside from the towers, the most conspicuous monument is a somewhat carelessly constructed building of late Roman date. Towards the west it shows a wall divided by projecting courses into three stories, with three arched windows in the second story. Slight remains of a small temple were found at the northwest angle of this part of the city. The ancient cemeteries lay outside the north and south gates. Remains of heroa of Hellenistic date, though transformed for other uses in the Byzantine period, have been recognized in both these cemeteries. The sarcophagi which have been found are of Roman date. Ruins of two Byzantine churches are outside the city walls, one near the south gate of the acropolis, the other at some distance farther south. The city must have obtained its water supply from wells and cisterns.

Two wells are preserved and still furnish water to the shepherds. The sculptural remains are curiously few. Even the architecture of the city seems to have been almost wholly unadorned. Near the southern fortifications were found three panels of low relief which belong to a stage transitional between the late Roman and the early Byzantine styles. Within the acropolis was a sculptured stele on which a draped figure was represented, holding a laurel tree with the left hand, and extending an undistinguishable object in his right. It is apparently a grave stele on which the deceased person is figured as Apollo, in oriental costume. The only other sculpture of importance is a fragmentary sarcophagus, upon one side of which are represented three architectural niches, the middle one supporting a pediment, the other two low arches. In and between the niches are figures reminiscent of Greek statuary types. In the central niche is a seated figure, representing the person buried in the sarcophagus. The workmanship is crude in the extreme, but the object has some interest because of its apparent relation to the so-called Sidamara sarcophagi. There is no epigraphical evidence for the date of the walls of Pednelissus; but their structure resembles that of the walls of Priene. As Pednelissus is not mentioned among the strongholds which were reduced by Alexander, it may be inferred that the fortifications are of Hellenistic date, about the beginning of the third century B.C., that period when Hellenic enterprise, under the successors of Alexander, infused new life into the stagnant countries of the Persian empire. The location and fortification of the city were intelligently planned with reference to strategic and economic considerations. The Greek walls have outlasted most of the Roman structures of the place. These were carelessly built, and of second-hand materials. An inscription of late date describes one building as a *taurobolium*. This must have been sacred to the worship of Cybele, whose cult persisted in the mountains of Asia Minor even after the reign of Julian.

A Galatian Priestess.—DOMENICO COMPARETTI has published with a commentary an unusual inscription from ancient Pednelissus. It provides for the protection of a priestess named Galato from persecution and slander, decrees honors to her in her lifetime and prescribes the rites to be performed at her funeral. In this last particular it is unique among inscriptions set up in the lifetime of the person concerned. The language is barbarous Greek; and this fact, as well as the name of the priestess and the reference to the place as *πῶλις Γαλατῶν* shows that Pednelissus was occupied at some time by a community of Gauls. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 143-148.)

Miscellaneous Inscriptions.—A series of inscriptions from the ruins of Pednelissus is published by B. PACE (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 149-159). Five are from one structure and record the dedication of statues to five members of one family. One marks the dedication of a temple to the Augusti and Rome by a Mausolus and his son Timotheus. Several are honorific inscriptions.

PISIDIA.—Antiquities of the Coast.—B. PACE reports an archaeological survey of the coast of Pisidia from Adalia to Side, describing antiquities discovered near Adalia, between Adalia and the plain of Isbarta, at Barla, in the region of Lake Egherdir, and at Antioch in Pisidia. He adds notes on several excursions to sites in Lycia. Finds were for the most part inscriptions of Roman date. Attention is given to the plans and architectural details of

ruined Byzantine churches. A curious grave monument found near Lake Egherdir has a barbarous Greek inscription and a relief showing a man who is spearing with a trident a large *cuprinus*. The *cuprinus* is a fish which is still abundant in the lake. Near the Pisidian Antioch were found three vases of familiar neolithic or aeneolithic type, and two seals, one of which has an intaglio swastika, the other a pair of griffins in heraldic position. At Edebessus in Lycia three rude reliefs were noted, two representing a group of nymphs, one showing three armed gods. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916-1920, pp. 29-71; 21 figs.)

RHODES.—Topographical Notes.—There are few monumental data to determine the position of the walls of ancient Rhodes. The mediaeval city was in great part constructed from the materials of the ancient. For the general view that the walls formed a more extended semicircle around the line of the present walls there is no convincing literary evidence; and this view does not take into account the strategic demands of the terrain. South of the city the line of the ancient walls is naturally given by the bed of a stream which descends from the plateau of Asgûru and is crossed by a bridge of two arches which is one of the most conspicuous monuments of antiquity in Rhodes. Beyond the bridge the lower courses of a massive structure which seems to have been a square tower in the ancient fortifications have been discovered. Another determinable point in the walls is on the ridge of the hill of Biber-Dagh overlooking the valley of Sandurli. Here also excavation revealed a portion of the ancient wall. It is evident that the fortification of Rhodes embraced the whole system of hills which form the crest of the rocky slope above Trianda, and that it descended to the east coast, availing itself of the natural line of defense provided by the stream Dermendere. The walls formed a complete barrier across the promontory for the defense of the maritime city on the land side. (2) Ten minutes west of the suburb of St. John is a depression of elliptical form which Newton recognized as the stadium of the ancient city. Excavation at various points has brought to light the seats of the structure. It does not appear to be earlier than the second century B.C. (*A. MAIURI, Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916-1920, pp. 259-262; 5 figs.)

SARDIS.—Staters of Croesus.—On the basis of an interview with Dr. T. LESLIE SHEAR, *The New York Times* (June 14, 1922) reports that the American Expedition at Sardis discovered in April, in a ruined tomb near the surface of a hill at Sardis, a pot containing thirty gold staters of Croesus. Other finds of the expedition include a Roman tomb of the second century decorated with paintings of great peacocks and of fruit and flowers, and containing a number of lamps, on one of which was a cross. An intact Greek tomb of the fourth century B.C. was also discovered.

GREECE

ATHENS.—Mr. Gennadius' Gift to the American School.—Professor EDWARD CAPPS, as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens, announces that His Excellency Joannes Gennadius, for many years Minister of the Hellenic Government at the Court of St. James, has offered his library as a gift to the School. In a letter addressed to Professors Capps and Mitchell Carroll, Mr. Gennadius describes the collection, which includes more than fifty thousand volumes dealing with all phases of Greek

life, politics, religion, literature, and art in ancient, mediaeval, and modern times. There are many rare first editions of the Greek classics, many fine and historic bindings, a number of unpublished documents on the Greek War of Independence, a collection of historical medals and stamps, and thousands of wood-cuts, engravings and photographs illustrating Greek history, art, costumes, etc. The conditions of the gift include the provision of a separate building for the library, to be known as the Gennadeion in memory of George Gennadius, the father of the donor; the appointment of a competent bibliognost as librarian, and the opening of the library to Greek and other scholars. This magnificent gift has been accepted for the School by Judge W. C. Loring, the President of the Trustees of the School, on condition that adequate funds to carry out the terms of the gift can be secured. Professor Capps has reported that the Carnegie Corporation has given a generous sum for the building, and that the Greek Government has offered to give the land. (*Art and Archaeology*, XIII, 1922, pp. 199-208; 5 figs.; *ibid.* p. 281.)

The "Valerian" Wall.—The Italian School at Athens has kindly communicated the following report of a paper presented before the School by Dr. GIACOMO GUIDI at a meeting on March 12, 1921: 'Dr. Giacomo Guidi reported the results of his study of the provenance of the herms of the Cosmetæ and the numerous Greek inscriptions which were found in the so-called "Valerian" wall, in the region of St. Demetrio Katiphori. He showed on a slide the course of the mediaeval fortification, which, descending from the western slope of the Acropolis, proceeded towards the ancient Agora, incorporating the Stoa of Attalus, from which it turned at an acute angle to join the south side of the Library of Hadrian. It then ascended the present Hadrian Street, and near the little church of St. Demetrio Katiphori, a small Byzantine church which was demolished before 1860, turned to the south to join the fortification on the south slope of the Acropolis. The almost universally accepted opinion is that this wall is a work of the Duke of Athens, Antonio Acciaoli, at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Against this view Sotiriou (*The Justinianean Wall of Mediaeval Athens*), reviving an old theory of Curtius and Bonn, has maintained that the wall belongs to the age of Justinian, arguing from the fact that in one portion of the wall are the door-jambs and architrave of a gate. He believes that this gate is contemporary with the foundation of Santa Sophia in Constantinople, since he has noted on it a small Byzantine cross of a form which does not occur in later periods. But the gate cannot indicate the chronology of the whole fortification; it is a matter of re-used material, as is the case with so many other epigraphic and architectural fragments of Greek and Roman date. And it cannot be admitted that in the period of Justinian Athens was reduced to the diminutive city which was named from its "Valerian" enclosure. The herms of the Cosmetæ and the numerous ephebic inscriptions found near St. Demetrio Katiphori have given rise to the theory, recently taken up by Grainger (*B.C.H.* 1915, p. 242) that there must have been in this region a gymnasium, or, more precisely, the Diogeneum mentioned several times in ephebic inscriptions. Guidi, however, arguing from the fact that many similar inscriptions have been found—also in the Valerian wall—near the Stoa of Attalus, which bounded the ancient Agora on the east, and since the express words *στῆσαι ἐν ἀγορᾷ* occur in these inscriptions (*I.G.* II, 316, 338, 465, 468, 469, 470, 471), maintains that also the inscriptions of St. Demetrio, as well

as the herms, must have come, not from a gymnasium, but from the ancient market-place, and that it is idle to look for the Diogeneum in the vicinity of St. Demetrio Katiphori. All this coincides with the following passage of Aristotle (*Ath. Pol.* LIII, 4): "In ancient times the ephebes inscribed their names on white stelae, with the name of the archon under whom they were enrolled and of the eponymous archon of the preceding year. Now, however, they inscribe their names on a bronze stele and the stele is placed in front of the Bouleuterion, near the Eponymous Heroes." The expression "in front of the Bouleuterion" corresponds exactly to the phrase *ἐν ἀγορᾷ*, since we know that this building faced on the Agora. In the course of centuries the inscriptions were not always made in bronze, but also in marble; though even these in

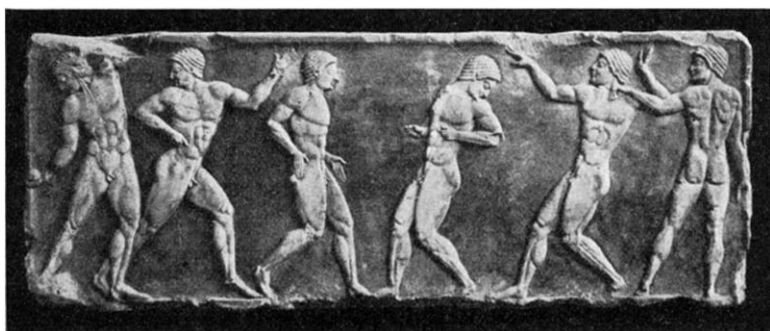


FIGURE 3.—YOUTHS EXERCISING: BASE FROM THEMISTOCLEAN WALL.
ATHENS.

their technique, the form of the characters, and the way in which the crowns are carved on them, will always recall metal prototypes. The other inscriptions found with the ephebic at St. Demetrio were also certainly taken from buildings which stood either in the Agora or its vicinity, that is, the Theseum (*I.G.* II, 444, 445, 446), the Metroon (*I.G.* III, 67), the temple of Apollo Patroos (*I.G.* II, 1177, base with the signature of Leochares, who carved the statue of Apollo which stood on the market-place in front of the temple). The numerous bases of honorary statues of Greek and Roman personages, many of them with sculptors' signatures, cannot have come from a gymnasium, but certainly came from the Agora, in the neighborhood of which many other monuments of the same kind have been found. Guidi also called attention to the fact that a characteristic architectural fragment, consisting of two Ionic half-columns, back to back, also found in the Valerian wall at St. Demetrio, is derived from the Stoa of Attalus, the second story of which is decorated with similar half columns, in accordance with Pergamene taste. A curious Greek epigram by the poet Illyrius (*I.G.* III, 399) seen and copied by Ciriaco of Ancona, was found in the wall at St. Demetrio, and stands on the ground in that region. Another epigram (*I.G.* III, 400), similar in content and lettering, and certainly belonging, as Dittenberger has already observed, to the same building, was found on the other hand near the Stoa of Attalus, and this fact con-

firms the relation which exists between the materials of St. Demetrio and those of the Agora. It is evident that when the builders of the mediaeval walls excavated foundations and ditches for the fortification, they reached the archaeological level of the ancient market-place, and that this became a rich quarry of marbles for the construction of the walls.'

Two Sculptured Bases from the Themistoclean Wall.—The most interesting discovery of original Greek sculpture in recent years was made lately near the church of St. Athanasius, in the vicinity of the Ceramicus. In excavating for a garage two sculptured bases were found built into the Themistoclean wall, illustrating once more Thucydides' famous description of the hasty utilization of grave monuments and other casual material in the construction of the wall.

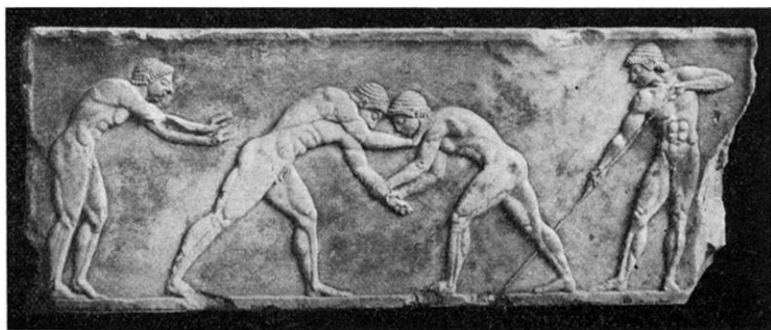


FIGURE 4.—WRESTLERS: BASE FROM THEMISTOCLEAN WALL: ATHENS.

From cuttings in the top of each base, it is evident that the stones were the bases of stelae. (1) The first base is about 0.78 m. square, and 0.30 m. high. The front and the two sides are sculptured, but the back is smooth, and probably was placed against a wall. The relief on the left side shows six youths engaged in athletic exercises (Fig. 3), a group of three facing a group of three. On the front is a wrestling match (Fig. 4). An attendant figure stands behind each wrestler, one holding a long pole. The scene on the right side is curious (Fig. 5). Two youths sit facing one another, one holding a dog on a leash, the other a cat, or at least an animal of the cat family, with its back characteristically arched. Behind each youth stands an older man. The style of the reliefs on this base, as well as the subjects, is strongly reminiscent of vase painting of the red-figured style. There are considerable traces of red color on the background. (2) The second base is rectangular: about 0.59 m. in width in front, and 0.80 m. in length on the sides. The back of this stone is also smooth. On each of the sides is a quadriga, driven toward the front of the base by a charioteer in a long tunic, who wears an Attic helmet (Figs. 6 and 7). A hoplite with Corinthian helmet, corselet, greaves, and round shield, mounts the chariot. Behind each quadriga are two armed men, one bearded, the other beardless. On the front are two youths who are apparently playing hockey (Fig. 8). Behind each are two other men; and three of these four figures hold hockey sticks. Remains of color indicate that the figures on this stone stood out in

dark color on a light background; and the style also seems related to that of black figure painting. The reliefs, both on the internal evidence of style and the external evidence of their connection with the Themistoclean wall, must be dated about 500 B.C. (T. LESLIE SHEAR, *The Classical Weekly*, XV, 1921-1922,



FIGURE 5.—CAT AND DOG FIGHT: BASE FROM THEMISTOCLEAN WALL:
ATHENS.

No. 27, pp. 209-210). Another discussion of these reliefs has been published by ALEXANDROS PHILADELPHUS, and is accompanied by illustrations of the three sculptured sides of each stone. (*Monthly Illustrated Atlantis*, New York, XIII, June, 1922, pp. 14-15; 6 figs.) Mr. Philadelphus adds the interesting fact that another base was discovered on the same site. This had a painting on the front, and inscriptions. Both had been deliberately effaced. The painting seems to have represented a woman in a long chiton of flowered pattern, seated on a throne, and holding a sceptre or some other object in the left hand. Of an inscription to the left the following important words can be read: 'Ερδοῖος καὶ τὸνδ' ἐποίησεν.

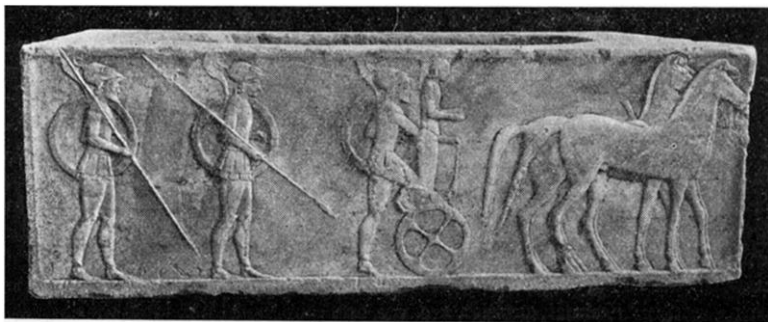


FIGURE 6.—FOUR HORSE CHARIOT: BASE FROM THEMISTOCLEAN WALL:
ATHENS.

CERINTHUS.—The Ancient Acropolis.—LUIGI PERNIER describes the ancient remains still visible on the site of Cerinthus, which was identified by Ulrichs (*Reisen und Forschungen*, II, p. 227) as a height north of the modern village of Mantoudi, on the right bank of a stream, near the small bay of Peleki.

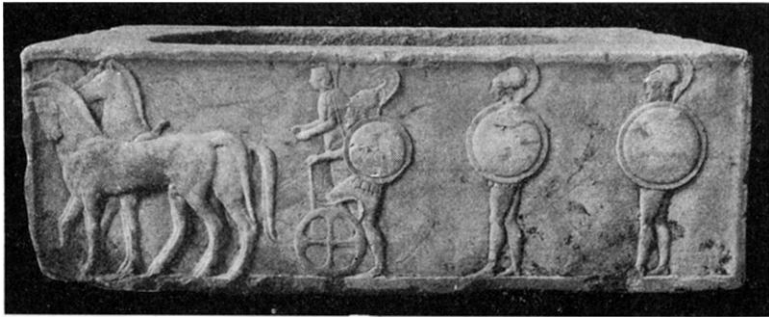


FIGURE 7.—FOUR HORSE CHARIOT: BASE FROM THEMISTOCLEAN WALL:
ATHENS

The stream is the ancient Budorus. The relation of the site to the sea has been altered by alluvial deposits. On the north side of the hill, facing the Budorus, are imposing remains of ancient walls which are not properly polygonal, but pseudo-isodomic. There are other fragments of the acropolis walls on the south side. These were faced on each side with limestone blocks; the interior construction is rubble. On the summit are traces of a rectangular building, perhaps a temple, and of houses. Tombs covered with tiles are said to have been found to the northwest of the acropolis. Probably the house remains

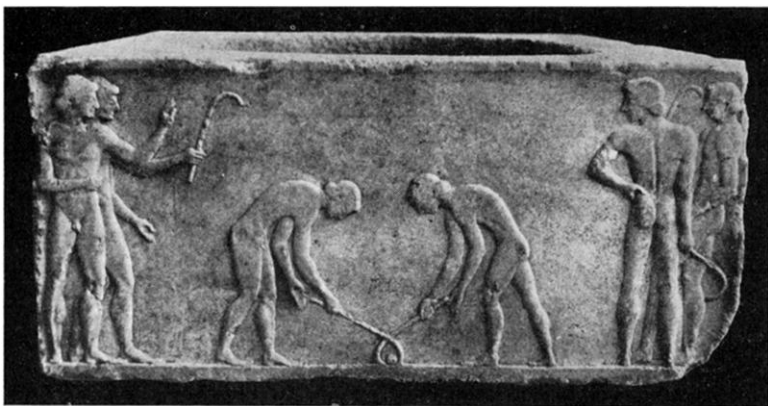


FIGURE 8.—YOUTHS PLAYING HOCKEY: BASE FROM THEMISTOCLEAN
WALL: ATHENS.

belong to the little settlement of late date which Strabo describes (X, p. 336), while the acropolis walls belong to the early city which was destroyed by the Cypselidae (Theognis, 891-894) in the sixth century B.C. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 273-276; 5 figs.)

DELPHI.—The List of the Theorodochi.—Eleven fragments of a great stele at Delphi have been united, giving the greater part of a list of the Delphic *theorodochi* and their cities. Four columns of the list are found on the front of the stone, and a fifth on the left side. The text of four of the fragments has been published before (*B.C.H.* VII, 1883, pp. 189-203; *Ath. Mitt.* X, 1885, pp. 101-103; Collitz, II, No. 2580). The *theorodochi* were persons in the several cities of the Greek world who were charged with the duty of receiving the Delphic envoys who came from time to time to announce the institution or the approaching celebration of a festival, and especially to make the periodic announcements of the Pythia and the Soteria. They might be named either by their own city or by the city which sent the *theori*. The latter type of nomination was the greater honor. Of only four or five persons mentioned in the Delphic list is it known that they held this position by the decree of the Delphians. The title of *theorodochos*, however, marked a lower grade of honor than that of *proxenos*. On the Delphic list are the names of four men who were afterwards made *proxeni*. For most of the cities on the list only one *theorodochos* is named; for sixty-six two persons are named; for nineteen, three (usually including at least two of one family); and for a few cities four, five, or even six *theorodochi* are appointed, still apparently limited to not more than two families in each city. Some names of women, sisters or mothers of men who are named, are included. The decree provides for seven *theoriai*, and in each case the cities are named in an order suggesting the itinerary of each party of envoys, as follows: (1) Cyprus; (2) Ionian cities; (3) Western Locris(?), Boeotia, Megara, Argolis, Arcadia; (4) Thessaly and Macedonia; (5) Crete and Cyrenaica; (6) Aetolia, Acarnania, and Epirus; (7) Magna Graecia and Sicily. There are some interpolations and additions by later revisers of the catalogue. The date of the original inscription is the first quarter of the second century B.C. It is impossible to determine how long the list was in use. Alphabetical indexes of the cities and persons mentioned in the inscription complete the report. (A. PLASSART, *B.C.H.* XLV, 1921, pp. 1-85; fig.)

A Votive Plaque.—In excavations at the temple of Athena Pronaia at Delphi R. Demangel discovered a thin bronze plaque of rectangular shape, originally attached to a board, and no doubt placed in the cella of the temple as an ex-voto. On the plaque is engraved the representation of a female figure, standing with profile to right. She is completely enveloped, except for the head and feet, in a chiton without folds and a mantle which she wears as a shawl, holding its edges before her with both hands. There is a simple fillet in the hair, which is represented in heavy curls over the forehead, and falls in a mass at the back. The eye is oblique and shown as in the full face; the mouth is smiling. The type is closely parallel to female figures on Chalcidian vases, and it is fair to conjecture that if this ex-voto was not offered by a Chalcidian bronze-founder, it was at least the work of a Euboean artist. (R. DEMANGEL, *B.C.H.* XLV, 1921, pp. 309-315; 5 figs.)

GORTYNA.—Two Inscriptions.—Since the projected publication of a *sylloge* of Cretan inscriptions has been necessarily postponed, D. COMPARETTI has in-

cluded in the latest report of the Italian School at Athens a discussion of two inscriptions of special interest from Gortyna. (1) The first was found on a block in the south wall. The stone belonged originally to another structure. The inscription, which is written *boustrophedon* in two columns, is considerably defaced, and a complete reading is hardly possible. It is the text of a decree relating to the mortgaging of land. One provision has to do with land injured by earthquake. This inscription is in the local alphabet. (2) The second is in the post-Euclidean Ionic alphabet, but is curious in the fact that it is carved both *boustrophedon* and *stoichedon*. Its contents are also unique. Its two columns record a decree by which, probably in some emergency of epidemic sickness, a physician named Areion, from Tralles, was provided at the expense of the city with the implements of his profession, and with medicines, wines, and disinfecting perfumes. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 193-202; 2 figs.)

HISTIAEA-OREUS.—Topographical Investigations.—B. PACE reports (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 276-282; 5 figs.) recent study of the topography and antiquities of the region of Xerochori in northern Euboea, the district anciently known as Histiaeotis. Strabo (X, 1, 3) and Pausanias (VII, 26, 4) both state that the city originally called Histiaea later became known as Oreus. It has usually been held that Histiaea was on the site of the modern village of Orei, and Oreus on the hill called Molos some three kilometers to the west. But an examination of two relevant passages in Livy (XXVIII, 6 and XXXI, 46) has led Dr. Pace to another conclusion. It appears that the hill called Kastro from its present Venetian and Turkish walls, just above Orei to the north is the *maritima arx* described by Livy. In ancient times the sea was nearer this hill than now. The *altera arx, urbis media* is the hill now called Apano Chori, which is quite near, but further inland. Some remains of ancient walls are found on this hill as well as among the later fortifications of the Kastro. The space between the two hills and about the hill of Apano Chori yields many potsherds which are indications of ancient habitation. It is not exactly true that one site changed its name. The city contained two distinct, though adjacent quarters. The *maritima arx* belonged to Oreus, the other citadel to Histiaea. The relation of the two may be compared to that of the two parts of Buda-Pest. Some antiquities have been found in the region of the hill of Molos. These, however, do not prove the existence of a city on this site, but of suburban farms and villas, of which there must have been a considerable number in this region of famous vineyards.

LIMNI.—Antiquities.—B. PACE reports that a building at Limni, dedicated to the cult of the *Zoodochos Pege* is built on the remains of a Roman structure. It utilizes an ancient room of apsidal form with a mosaic floor. Some of the marble slabs which faced the wall are still in place. A rare and interesting object preserved here is an inscribed Byzantine polykandelon, dedicated by one Theodoritus and his family. An ephebic statue, of which the torso is preserved, belonged to the decorations of the Roman building. It is a copy of a Polyceltan type. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 282-284; 3 figs.)

MACEDONIA.—The Prehistoric Mounds.—LÉON REY has published the first part of an exhaustive monograph on the prehistoric mounds of Macedonia, the result of investigations made by the Service Archéologique of the French Army in the years 1916 to 1919. (*B.C.H. XLI-XLIII*, 1917-1919, pp. 1-176; 23

pls. 139 figs.) The first chapter is a general geographical survey of the region. In the second M. Rey presents a number of interesting generalizations on the situation, form, structure, and condition of the mounds. They are found (1) near the coast, (a) on cliffs partly submerged in the sea, (b) on cliffs separated from the sea by a littoral terrace, (c) on a low coast; (2) on plains, (a) towards the lowest point, often near marshes, (b) on the lower slopes of hills bordering the plain; (3) in valleys, (a) at the lowest point, near a stream, (b) on the lower slopes of hills. They vary in height from 15 to 225 meters; the greater number are less than 100 meters high. They have been considerably modified by erosion, due to the frequent and violent rains of Macedonia. In form they may be distinguished as (1) "*toumbés*," with a small terminal platform, rounded edges, and steep sloping sides; (2) "*tables*," with a quite extended terminal platform, and gradually sloping sides, and more marked edges (*arêtes*). From some points of view the *toumbé* is like a tumulus; but the tumulus is a burial monument, usually of far later date than the *toumbé*; and in shape the *toumbé* is elongated or elliptical, while the tumulus is circular. The "*tables*" have suffered less erosion than the *toumbés*, and it may be inferred that they are of later date. At any rate the latest strata of the tables are always later than the early strata of the *toumbés*. It may also be noted that the tables are regularly found in the neighborhood of *toumbés*. It may be inferred that the tables mark a transference of a settlement. In some cases a *toumbé* rises above a table. Here a distinct later settlement has been superposed on the site of an earlier one. The following chapters describe and illustrate the mounds of the Vardar Valley, the Vistritza Valley, the Galiko Valley, the plain of Salonica, the basin of Langaza, the valley of the Vasilika, and the Chalcidice. A table of prehistoric stations which were occupied in Hellenic or Hellenistic times is given. There is a brief appendix on the mounds of the plain of Monastir. A second part of this monograph will be devoted to the pottery discovered in the mounds.

THASOS.—Excavations, 1914–1920.—C. PICARD has published a detailed report on the excavations of the French School at Thasos, which were interrupted by the war, but resumed in 1920 (*B.C.H.* XLV, 1921, pp. 86–173; 30 figs.). Examination of the walls of the acropolis has corrected in some details the observations made by Mr. J. Baker-Penoyre (*J. H. S.* 1909, pp. 202 ff.) showing that some structures he designated as ancient are really mediaeval. In one of these was found the archaic colossal statue of Apollo Kriophoros which has already been described (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1920, pp. 218–223; *A. J. A.* XXV, 1921, p. 297). Late building on the acropolis has effaced all traces of the citadel of Telesicles. On a terrace at the west is a substructure of an ancient building, possibly a temple or a treasury; but a Byzantine chapel has taken its place. A gate of late epoch, approached by a stairway from within, was discovered on the northwest side of the citadel walls; and there are traces of another entrance on this side. The south gate seems to have been blocked with fragments of ancient buildings. In the lower city investigation of the remains of the Prytaneum has thrown light on the relations between the later structure and that of the fifth century, and has indicated the position of the ancient agora. On the east side of the market place was a small temple, which was connected by a stoa with the Prytaneum. Another stoa met this one at right angles and extended along the south side of the agora. The remains of

the temple of Asclepius, not yet excavated, are conjectured to be under a house east of the Prytaneum. Traces of a circular temple dedicated to the Augusti and Rome have been found, but the exact site is not yet known. Excavations at the theatre have uncovered what is left of the proskenion, the skene, and the orchestra. In its present condition it shows approximately the Vitruvian plan, according to the late Hellenistic or early Roman type. With further study it will, perhaps, be possible to arrive at the earlier form of the theatre. The most important of the sculptures recently discovered is the colossal unfinished statue of Apollo. The proportions of this figure associate it with Chiote art, and with such works as the Apollo of Melos and the Apollo of Tenea, marking a transition between the Ionic and the Attic school. It is remarked that the Thasians had a predilection for colossal figures. The Silenus with a cantharus which ornamented one of the gates is also of huge size. Other sculptures described include (1) an archaic male torso, comparable to the ephebe of the Acropolis Museum in Athens; (2) an injured head of Zeus, showing some archaism, but to be dated in the fourth century B.C.; (3) a helmeted head, which is marked by an expressiveness which suggests a somewhat modified Scopaeic influence, to be dated late in the fourth century B.C.; (4) a female head with a sakkos, also of the fourth century; (5) a fragment of a male torso of Praxitelean type; (6) a head with an oriental pilos, possibly Attis or Mithra; (7) a head of Julio-Claudian type broken from a high relief. Some architectural terra-cottas, figurines, vase-fragments, and coins were found. M. Picard concludes his report with the publication of the principal inscriptions discovered in the excavations. They are classified as laws and decrees, ex-votos, and sepulchral inscriptions.

ITALY

OSTIA.—**Carved Bone.**—In *Dedalo*, II, 1921, pp. 352–358 (6 figs.), G. CALZA writes on four pieces of carved bone, two of which were found some years ago at Pompeii, the other two in recent excavations at Ostia. The carving is interpreted as representing such scenes as a myth of Persephone, a Homeric legend, and Dionysiac ceremonies. The Pompeian pieces were found in a house, those at Ostia in a tomb of the second century A.D. The most interesting question is that of use. The present author believes they formed parts of musical instruments.

A Statue of Artemis.—In *Boll. Arte*, I, 1922, pp. 395–402 (pl.; 4 figs.), G. CALZA publishes the nearly complete statue of Artemis, represented in her character of Amazon, found in the excavations at Ostia. It is an excellent Roman copy of a Greek work of the late fourth century B.C. The copy is assigned to the first century of the Empire. Clearly, the head has been somewhat changed from the idealized Greek type of the goddess to make of it the portrait of some Roman lady; but just whom the copyist has portrayed, it has not been possible to determine.

ROME.—**Coins and Gems from Asia Minor.**—L. CESANO describes a number of coins and gems which have been acquired for the Museo Nazionale in Rome by the Italian Mission in Asia Minor. These include (1) imperial bronze coins of Side-Perga (Tranquillina), Perga (Salonina), Antioch in Pisidia (Gordianus Pius), Alea in Phrygia (Antoninus Pius), Nicopolis ad Istrum (Geta), Thyatira in Lydia (Macrinus); a gold medallion of Alexander Severus, which with other

examples proves that such medallions were used as ornaments as early as the second half of the third century; and six intaglios of Hellenistic and Roman date. The bronze coin of Salonina from Perga has a mark of value; and in this connection Dr. Resano gives a list of imperial coins with similar marks from the Greek cities of the empire. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At.* III, 1916-1920, pp. 161-179.)

TARENTUM.—A Fifth Century Tomb.—QUINTINO QUAGLIATI (*Dedalo*, II, 1922, pp. 617-627; 9 figs.) describes the contents of a tomb of the fifth century B.C. which was discovered at Tarentum in 1917. It then yielded (1) a Panathenaic amphora, on the reverse side of which is a spirited quadriga group; (2) a black-figured cotyle, with a well-drawn Dionysiac scene; (3) a black-figured volute-handled crater, on the neck of which are two zones of figures: (a) Heracles and the Nemean lion, between two sphinxes and eyes, and (below) two warriors entering four-horse chariots, (b) a battle scene including a chariot and warriors on foot, between sphinxes and eyes, and (below) a symposium; (4) a fragment of a red-figured cylix of the severe style, showing a centauromachy. Resumption of the excavations in 1921 has brought to light the fragments of several black-figured vases: a hydria, three oenochoeae, two olpae, a lecythus, three cotylae, three cotylisci, and sixteen cylices, all of Athenian provenance; a lecythus of Corinthian style, an oenochoe with black figures on a white ground, a celebe with figures in the severe red-figure style were also found, and several plain black vases. These objects have been installed in the Museum at Tarentum.

TRIESTE.—A Late Antique Ivory Relief.—By comparison with other reliefs, S. POGLAYEN-NEUWALL concludes in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* XV, 1921, pp. 174-180 (4 pls.), that an ivory relief in the Museo Civico, Trieste, is an example of the mixed style characteristic of Egyptian art in about the middle of the fourth century A.D. The relief represents the Dioscuri in the upper register and Europa in the lower. The accompanying putti are the best indices of the derivation of the style of the work. The plaque probably formed the lid of a jewel casket.

SPAIN

PREHISTORIC DISCOVERIES.—HORACE SANDARS has reported to the Society of Antiquaries on the progress of archaeological research in Spain, with particular reference to the discovery of palaeolithic paintings in the northern and eastern parts of the peninsula. (*Ant. J.* I, 1921, pp. 342-345.)

FRANCE

CASTÉRA.—A Roman Tomb.—At Castéra in the Haute-Garonne some laborers discovered in 1913 a Roman tomb of the fourth century of our era. It contained two terra-cotta ollae and a number of bronze coins, on the evidence of which the tomb is dated in the reign of Constantius II, 351-361 A.D. (E. DELORME, *B. Soc. Midi Fr.* 43, 1914, pp. 189-192; fig.)

PARIS.—An Exhibition of Objects from Syria.—An exhibition of antiquities discovered in the recent French excavations in Syria was opened at the Louvre in March. M. Montet showed specimens of the Egyptian remains found at Byblos, proving the existence of a great Egyptian colony in Syria from the fourth millennium B.C. M. Pézard describes his investigation of a site

which he believes to be that of the important Hittite centre Kadesh. Dr. Contenau showed various small objects discovered at Sidon, and a cast of the end of a sarcophagus on which a Syrian ship was picturesquely and completely represented. The researches of M. de Livrey at Damas and of Mme. Le Lasseur at Tyre were also represented. At Tyre a hypogeum decorated with paintings and with floral ornament was found. It contained some interesting examples of Phoenician decorative art. (*Le Temps*, March 21, 1922.)

USSAT.—Prehistoric Discoveries.—M. CUGUILLIÈRE and M. BACQUIE have discovered important remains of the Stone Age in the valley of Ussat, Ariège. Bones and rude pottery were found in the caves, and on the white walls were painted signs of the types known as soutiform, pectiform, and hastiform. Stalagmitic concretions over some of these prove their antiquity. There are sketches of animals, including horses and mountain goats. (*The Observer*, London, August 14, 1921.)

VIENNE.—Roman Centerings.—J. FORMIGÉ has published a description of the remains of wooden centerings used in the construction of the vaults supporting a stairway built at Vienne in the fourth century. Their position necessitated their abandonment in the construction itself. This accounts for their preservation as well as for the fact that they were made of poor materials. The width of the boards was about 30 cm. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1921, pp. 286-292; 2 figs.)

HOLLAND

THE ANCIENT COURSE OF THE RHINE.—J. H. Holwerda has studied the course of the lower Rhine in Roman times. The present Vecht has long been recognized as a former mouth of the river. The Linge, which is now but a narrow channel, was once the bed of the main stream. This fact explains the abundance of Roman remains on its banks. (F. CUMONT, *R. Ét. Anc.* XXIV, 1922, p. 48, summarizing an article in *Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen*, New Series, II, 1921.)

NYMEGEN.—Excavation of the Roman Citadel.—M. Daniels, who has excavated the summit of the hill of Valkhof above the Wahal to the east of Nymegen, reports that the hill was occupied during the first half of the first century and again from the beginning of the third until the fifth. In the peaceful interval of the second and third centuries the Romans were free to abandon the strategic height and to colonize the lowlands west of the present city of Nymegen (Noviomagus). (F. CUMONT, *R. Ét. Anc.* XXIV, 1922, p. 48, summarizing an article in *Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen*, New Series, II, 1921.)

GERMANY

BERLIN.—Acquisitions of the Berlin Museums since 1903.—Brief descriptions of thirty-nine additions to the collections of ancient sculpture in the Berlin Museums since 1903 (*Arch. Anz.* 1903, cols. 29 ff.), with illustrations of pieces that have not been published elsewhere, are given by B. SCHROEDER in *Arch. Anz.* 1919 (cols. 89-117; 9 figs.). Sculpture in the round includes a sixth-century "Apollo" from Naxos, lacking the head and other parts but showing the arms partially detached from the trunk; an enthroned goddess, perhaps Persephone, of Parian marble, excellent work of about 480 B.C.; two small statues of old men fishing, with basket and rod, a late Hellenistic motive;

a little slave boy, asleep or resting and holding a lantern, decorative work of the first century A.D.; a white marble lion, singularly conventionalized, from Cnidus; and a tiny late archaic owl of sandstone, from Athens. The statuettes are: an archaic female figure wearing polos and chiton, from Chalcodon; an Athena copied from an Attic fifth century work; a Hecate, perhaps after Alcámenes; a Venus Genetrix and a standing Asclepius, from Cyprus, of about 350 B.C.; and a very small Amazon fallen in battle, from Pergamon. The heads comprise: a large archaic Greek head of a young man, which probably had a bronze helmet behind the rows of curls over the forehead; a colossal head of Heracles, from Pergamon; a female head from Naples, copy of a fourth-century original; the head of a Caryatid, from Cilicia, of late Roman times; and six Roman portraits—three men of the Republic; a young woman with sculptured eyes and a coiffure of the time of the younger Faustina; a man's head, also of the middle of the second century; and a portrait of the Gothic Emperor Maximinus, in which the blue eyes are rendered by insets of lead. There are eight votive reliefs: a Victory slaying a bull, from Pergamon, excellent late sixth-century work; a fragmentary relief of a god carrying off a goddess in a chariot, from Rhodes, good work of a time soon after that of the Parthenon; two limestone panels from Tarentum, each containing two figures about a foot high, conjectured to be Orestes and Electra and Antigone with the blind Oedipus, probably of the fourth century; a dedication to Attis and Agdistis, a form of Cybele, from the Piraeus; a relief of a woman bathing before a herm of Pan; a single Dioscurus on the left-hand side of a square basis, the front of which, showing Jupiter Superantissimus, was already in the museum; and a tall stele of dark marble, from Gallipoli, with two scenes, a god with worshippers above and the sacrifice of a bull below. Six gravestones have been acquired: the middle part of a stele of the type of Alxenor's but several decades later and showing the influence of the Parthenon style; the inscribed stele of Sosias and Cephisodotus, two young warriors with an older man in priest's robe standing between them, period 450–400 B.C.; a large and elaborate palmette top of a stele, of limestone with faded colors, from Kertch in South Russia, beginning of the fourth century; the upper part of a tall, narrow stone having two rosettes and an erased inscription, probably metrical, replaced by the name of Demarchia, and an elaborate palmette supporting a mourning siren and two women; a limestone stele from Alexandria, showing some Egyptian characteristics, with an elderly man seated between two pillars; and a small slab with rounded top, as if for a painted acroterion, and the relief of a boy playing ball, inscribed in finely cut fourth-century letters.

κίουρος χρυσόχο[ς]
 κείμαι πολλοῖς
 π[ρ]οθινός

A Papyrus for the Dead.—HERMAN GRAPOW publishes and comments on Papyrus No. 10482 of the Berlin Museum. It has a unique interest as a papyrus for the use of the dead dating from the early Middle Kingdom. In the period of the Old Kingdom such texts were inscribed on the walls of tombs. In the Middle Kingdom remains they are found on the inner surfaces of coffins. It is only under the New Kingdom that the provision of the dead with papyrus manuscripts becomes common. The text in Berlin, which is in hieratic writing, is said to have come from Siut (Lycopolis) in Upper Egypt. (*Sitzb. Ber. Akad.* 1915, pp. 376–384.)

HILDESHEIM.—Two Athenian Prize Amphorae.—Two prize amphorae said to be from a tomb in the Cyrenaica and now in the Pelizaüs Museum at Hildesheim, belong to the second series of such vases, which was instituted early in the fourth century, probably after the formation of the second naval confederacy under Athens in 378, and is thus separated from the earlier series by nearly a century. These two vases, which are evidently from the same hand, belong early in the second group, as they show some characteristics of the former group which did not appear after about 372. The design on Athena's shield (the Tyrannicides of Critius and Nesiotes) is found also on an amphora in the British Museum (No. 605), and this may imply that all three are from a single year in which this detail was prescribed for the painters. The Hildesheim vases represent the chariot race and the foot race and the London vase the pentathlon. (F. BEHN, *Arch. Anz.* 1919, iii-iv, cols. 77-89; 7 figs.)

LEIPZIG.—An Early Greek Mirror.—Several bronze mirrors with a circular or disk-shaped end of the handle are discussed by F. STUDNICZKA apropos of an example acquired during the war by the University of Leipzig. They are all from South Russia and seem to be of Ionian origin. Their resemblance to objects from the Argive-Corinthian sphere may be due to the commerce in Corinthian oil flasks. (*Arch. Anz.* 1919, cols. 1-7; 5 figs.)

MUNICH.—A Guide to the Glyptothek.—A new illustrated guide to the Glyptothek in Munich, necessitated by new acquisitions and by re-arrangement of the collection, as well as by progress in the study of the Aeginetan marbles, has been prepared by PAUL WOLTERS. [*Führer durch die Glyptothek König Ludwigs I zu München*, von PAUL WOLTERS. Munich, 1922, Glyptothek. 56 pp.; 69 figs.; 12 mo.]

RETHRA AND ARKONA.—Recent Explorations.—CARL SCHUCHHARDT has made an *ad interim* report on his recent investigation of two pre-Christian Slavic sites on the Baltic coast of Prussia. (1) Through a new interpretation of a description by Thietmar of Merseburg (VI, 17, *Mon. Germ. Hist. Scr.* III, 812) he has been enabled to identify a hill known as the Schlossberg, an hour north of Feldberg, as the Slavic citadel of Rethra. The three "horns" of the city through which the three gates passed were not promontories, but wooden towers. There are considerable remains of the ancient wall on the north, west, and south sides of the citadel, and indications of two gates. On the east side the descent to the sea is precipitous, explaining Thietmar's phrase *horribile visu* applied to the aspect of the sea from the eastern gate. Investigation has not been carried far enough to reveal any remains of the temple which stood here. (2) Arkona is another Slavic stronghold. Its situation on the island of Rügen has long been known. Saxo Grammaticus has left a picturesque description of the citadel, of the temple and the monstrous image of the sun-god Swantewit who was worshipped here. The citadel was sacked by the Danes in 1168 A. D., and Saxo may have been an eye-witness of the capture. Considerable remains of the ancient wall are preserved on the west side of the citadel, and of the ditch within the wall. Adjoining this remains of houses have been found. At the extreme eastern side of the citadel excavations have uncovered the foundations of the temple described by Saxo. It was square in shape, and inside the rectangle were found the foundations of the four pillars which enclosed the inner sanctuary. The substructure on which the great four-headed image of the god was placed also came to light. The square shape

of the building is unique in German territory. In pre-Christian times this shape is found in Celtic shrines in France and in the Rhine and Danube valleys. An early mediaeval use of this form is illustrated in a church at Trier. Strzygowski has pointed out that the square church with a dome developed in Armenia and later became a favorite form in Eastern Europe. But he has neglected to take into account the early Celtic structures. The existence of such a form on a Slavic site suggests that the quadrate form was originally European, and that it may have been transmitted to Asia to be developed and returned through Byzantium. (*Sitzb. Ber. Akad.* 1921, pp. 766-774; fig.; 3 plans.)

AUSTRIA

KLAGENFURT.—**A Guide to the Antiquities.**—An illustrated guide by RUDOLF EGGER makes the principal objects of the collection of antiquities at Klagenfurt accessible to the archaeologist. A sketch of the history of Carinthia in pre-Roman and Roman times is followed by a catalogue of the collection, including sculptures, of which the greater number are provincial grave monuments; mosaics; terra sigillata; glass; and small bronzes. [*Führer durch die Antikensammlung des Landesmuseums in Klagenfurt*, von RUDOLF EGGER. Vienna, 1921, Hölder (for the Austrian Archaeological Institute). 122 pp.; 100 figs.; map. 12mo.]

GREAT BRITAIN

BERKSHIRE.—**Wayland's Smithy.**—The recent excavation of the prehistoric barrow in Berkshire known as Wayland's Smithy is the occasion of a historical account of the descriptions of the monument which have appeared since the seventeenth century (R. A. SMITH, *Ant. J.* I, 1921, pp. 183-191) and of a report on recent investigations by C. R. PEERS (*ibid.* pp. 191-197; 4 figs.). The barrow, which is of a long oblong shape lies in a general northwest and southeast direction. The sides have a revetment of sarsen rubble, and the barrow is also enclosed by a wall of upright sarsen stones. Four great upright stones form a sort of façade to the monument at the south end. Between the two central slabs a passage leads to the burial chamber, which is of cruciform plan. Remains of eight skeletons were found in the western transept, but were incomplete; perhaps the burials had been disturbed in neolithic times. A curious discovery near one of the facing slabs at the south end of the barrow was that of two flat iron rods. These are British currency bars such as are described by Caesar (*B.G.* V, 12), and may have been deposited here as a votive offering.

CAMBRIDGE.—**Some Vases in the Lewis Collection.**—Four Greek vases belonging to the collection left to Corpus Christi College in 1891 by its librarian, S. S. Lewis, are discussed and illustrated by C. D. BICKNELL in *J.H.S.* XLI, 1921, pp. 222-231 (5 pls.; 3 figs.). They are a red-figured cotyle from the Castellani collection, a red-figured cylix from the Lecuyer collection, a red-figured stemless cylix from the Barone collection, and a small early Cycladic multiple vase, presumably from Melos. The first two are excellent examples of the principle of decoration first seen in the later work of Euphronius and his contemporaries Hieron and Duris, of relating the different pictures to each other in subject. The cotyle has the rape of Tithonus by Eos on one side and

two of his companions startled by the strange occurrence on the other side. The cylix has a symposium divided between its three fields, the six banqueters on their six couches being shown, three on one side of the vase, two on the other side with a girl playing the flute, and the sixth one on the interior. With their lack of discipline in the rules of perspective, the ancients would find no difficulty in feeling the whole scene visible to an imaginary spectator at the same time, much as the procession of the Parthenon frieze was felt as a single spectacle. In this principle lies the explanation of the much-discussed Cephalex cylix in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The figures around the outside of the vase, excited and looking anxiously upward, are the companions of Cephalex gazing at the strange sight of the goddess carrying him away in her arms, as pictured on the interior.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Roman Roads.—Excavations by the Cambridge-shire Antiquarian Society have proved that the ramp supporting the part of the Roman road from Haverhill to Cambridge known as Worstead or Wool Street is not, as has been supposed, of pre-Roman origin, but is itself of Roman construction. Investigation of the Fleam Dyke reveals successive reconstructions of Roman workmanship, and sherds indicate that these reconstructions were subsequent to the Claudian conquest. (*Ant. J.* II, 1922, pp. 57-58.)

CAERLEONSHIRE.—A Roman Inscription.—A fragmentary inscription found in the Roman cemetery at Ultra Pontem, Caerleon, commemorates a *primus pilus* of the second Legio Augusta. (*Ant. J.* II, 1922, pp. 62-63.)

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The Excavation of Segontium.—The Roman fort at Segontium, excavated under the direction of Dr. R. E. M. WHEELER, shows several successive stages of construction. A primitive earth work was followed by stone walls and gates. There seem to have been three main periods of occupation: *ca.* 80-125 A.D., 200-210 A.D., 350-385 A.D. (*Ant. J.* II, 1922, p. 63.)

COOKHAM.—A Neolithic Bowl.—E. NEIL JAYNES reports the discovery in the Thames at Hedson, near Cookham, of a number of prehistoric objects of which the most important is a complete pottery bowl of neolithic date. It is of yellowish brown clay, and is ornamented with fifteen lines of impressions. Twelve of these were made with a twisted sinew, and three with a reef knot. The latter are the first evidence to be discovered of knowledge of the reef knot in neolithic Britain. (*Ant. J.* I, 1921, pp. 316-319; 2 figs.)

CORNWALL.—Settlements at Harlyn Bay.—A number of antiquities discovered at Harlyn Bay on the north coast of Cornwall have been described by O. G. S. CRAWFORD (*Ant. J.* I, 1921, pp. 283-299; 12 figs.). (1) At Harlyn Bay a prehistoric cemetery was discovered in 1900. The graves are rectangular and are lined with slate slabs. The bodies were in a crouching position. Potsherds with incised geometric decoration were discovered, and bronze was also found, indicating a date transitional between the Bronze and the Iron Age, probably in this region about 400-150 B.C. (2) On Constantine Island in Constantine Bay there once stood a rude hut of slate slabs, elliptical in shape. Animals' bones and a bronze hammer were found in it, as well as a number of lumps of clay. It may be conjectured that the hut was a potter's shop. (3) On the mainland not far from this island is Constantine Chapel, built over boulders which were probably the objects of a pre-Christian cult. (4) Burials and some objects of pottery, bronze, and stone have recently been discovered

on the cliffs above Harlyn. (5) Two gold crescents discovered in this region are important because they were found in association with objects of the Bronze Age. The site would repay systematic excavation.

DEVON.—A Roman Villa.—Remains of a Roman villa, including a mosaic pavement and fragments of walls, were discovered by Major General Wright on his estate at Seaton in Devonshire. Since they are near a spring, they may have been part of a bath. (*Ant. J. I*, 1921, pp. 237-238.)

DORCHESTER.—Roman Spoons.—A group of silver spoons found at Dorchester in 1898 or 1899 together with coins of 360-400 A.D. is described and discussed by O. M. DALTON (*Ant. J. II*, 1922, pp. 89-92; fig.). Although associated with Roman Britain, the spoons are apparently of Christian origin. On the bowl of one is the inscription AVGVSTINE VIVAS, a type of good wish not found on pagan spoons; and a fish which is represented on another is probably the Christian symbol. The curious animals' heads into which the volutes connecting the stem with the bowl of the spoon are sometimes shaped indicate a Teutonic influence. The discovery of similar objects at Vermand, near St. Quentin, suggests that the Dorchester spoons may have been imported from a Christian centre in Gaul, where there was at this time an immigrant Teutonic (Frankish) population.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Roman Burials.—ST. CLAIR BADDELEY in a recent lecture before the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies described fifty Roman burials discovered at Barnwood, near Gloucester, not far from the Roman road called Irmin Street. Both inhumation and cremation burials were found. (*Ant. J. I*, 1921, pp. 236-237.)

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Roman Remains at Welwyn.—G. M. KINDERSLEY (*Ant. J. II*, 1922, pp. 24-26; 5 figs.) reports the discovery at Welwyn Grange of Roman remains from a cemetery, apparently of the second century of our era. They comprise glass bottles and pottery, including some examples of terra sigillata with stamped signatures. A female bust moulded in pipe clay was also found.

KENT.—A Celtic Urn Field.—LEONARD WOOLLEY has excavated for the Society of Antiquaries an early British cemetery at Swarling in Kent. Cremated bones were found in pottery urns. Bronze and iron brooches indicate a date from about 50 B.C. to about 50 A.D. (*Ant. J. I*, 1921, p. 339.)

LONDON.—A Roman Building.—Excavations in Gracechurch Street have disclosed the lower courses of a Roman building. At a depth of thirteen feet from the present surface is a wall of ragstone which was faced with painted plaster. At right angles to this was a more massive wall. The room seems to have been partially filled in ancient times, for a floor of red tesserae was found at a depth of only eight feet and six inches. This filling accounts for the preservation of the plaster on the face of the wall. The plaster was painted with the outlines of square panels, and was apparently colored in imitation of marble. It is probable that these remains are to be associated with the more extensive remains of Roman building found in Leadenhall, which is not far away. (*The Daily Telegraph*, London, January 10, 1922.)

An Inscription from Hermonthis.—A hieroglyphic text of the eleventh Dynasty in the British Museum which had been published (*Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae in the British Museum*, Part 1, pl. 55) as obscure in meaning, has been re-transcribed by Dr. BUDGE and interpreted by H. O. LANGE,

who finds that it is from the same grave at Hermonthis with two inscriptions (in the Glyptothek at Copenhagen and in the Berlin Museum respectively) which he has already published (*Ägyptologische Zeitschrift*, 34, pp. 25-34, pl. 2). It is one of those unusual documents which may be described as contracts between the person buried in the tomb on the one part and certain priests on the other for the making of due offerings to the dead. (*Sitzb. Ber. Akad.* 1914, pp. 991-1004; pl.)

OXFORD.—A Roman Site.—A party of Oxford undergraduates has made excavations at Wood Eaton. Fragments of painted plaster of the Roman period were found, and some traces of walls. A few Antonine and Constantinian coins were discovered, a cross-bow brooch, two Samian stamps, and some rude pottery. The site had apparently been ruined by fire at least once in ancient times. (*Ant. J.* I, 1921, pp. 339-340.)

STONEHENGE.—Recent Excavations.—Lieutenant Colonel W. HAWLEY has made a second report on recent operations at Stonehenge, including the mechanical measures taken for the restoration and preservation of the monument and archaeological discoveries in the excavation of parts of the site. These investigations seem to prove that "the ditch and rampart were made at a time considerably anterior to Stonehenge." (*Ant. J.* II, 1922, pp. 36-51; 2 pls.; 5 figs.; cf. *ibid.* I, 1921, pp. 19-41.)

WILTSHIRE.—A Hallstatt Village Site.—Mrs. M. E. CUNNINGTON reports the discovery at All Cannings Cross Farm, east of Devizes, of an Early Iron Age village site. Excavations have yielded a great quantity of pottery and some other small manufactured objects as well as bones of animals used for food. The pottery is of Hallstatt type throughout. Many pots show rows of finger-tip impressions around the shoulder. Some of the better pieces are highly polished and ornamented with chevrons and small circles stamped or impressed. Two brooches of La Tène type were found. The site appears not to have been occupied before the Iron Age, and there is no trace of Roman remains. It is likely that the geometric style of ornament seen in the relics of this village continued in this district until the time of the Roman conquest, although a more advanced culture was found in Somerset, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire to the west and north. (*Ant. J.* II, 1922, pp. 13-19; 11 figs.)

WINCHESTER.—Iron Currency Bars.—R. W. HOOLEY reports the discovery on Worthy Down, near Winchester, of a series of British iron currency bars. They were found near a pit of prehistoric origin, in association with pottery of the La Tène period. There were no Roman remains on the site. (*Ant. J.* I, 1921, pp. 321-326; fig.)

NORTHERN AFRICA

BEZEREOS.—New Inscriptions.—ALFRED MERLIN reports that in 1919 Colonel Donau made interesting discoveries at Sidi Mohamed Ben Aïssa, sixty kilometers from Kébili. An ancient cistern and a castellum had already been discovered at this place (*Bull. Arch. du Comité*, 1909, p. 35 ff.). Near the cistern was found an inscription of 201 A.D., commemorating the fact that the emperors Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta had restored the fort on this site which had been built by Commodus. In the fort itself Colonel Donau found a block with inscriptions on the four lateral faces. This marked a dedi-

cation in honor of the same three emperors, though the name of Geta had been erased, as on the other inscriptions. The importance of this inscription is in the fact that it mentions the name of the military station as Bezereos. It shows that Bezereos was some thirty kilometers farther south than had been supposed and that the castellum had been originally established here by Commodus, in pursuance of a plan for the strengthening of the *limes Tripolitana* for the protection of caravan routes. Septimius Severus pushed the Roman posts still farther south. The garrison list on the second inscription shows that some three hundred men were stationed at Bezereos under Septimius Severus. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1921, pp. 236-248.)

CARTHAGE.—**C. Julius Asper.**—L. POINSSOT has deciphered further parts of an inscription from Carthage, in honor of the Great Mother, of which five lines were published in *B. Arch. du Comité*, 1919, pp. cccxiii-ccxxv. Julius Asper, the proconsul mentioned, is a man of whom Tertullian speaks in a letter of 212 A.D. as showing some leniency towards the Christians. He was consul for the second time in 212. The date of his proconsulship is shown from other evidence to have been 200-202 or 204-205 A.D. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1921, pp. 333-336.)

CONSTANTINE.—**Prehistoric Antiquities.**—The Commandant MENNETRIER has made a study of the prehistoric monuments of the district of Constantine in Algeria. (1) Near the coast are found large dolmens, consisting of a table, the dolmen proper, a sepulchral chamber, and an enclosure of standing stones. (2) On the Haut-Plateau are small dolmens. The table, although it has stone supports, has the appearance of resting on the ground. The sepulchral chamber is constructed carelessly, and the enclosure is small. That the two forms are related is indicated by the fact that pottery of identical type has been found in both forms of dolmens. (3) Megaliths of conical form mark burials in the great necropolis of Chouf el Hadj. The sepulchral chamber differs from that of the dolmens in having no lateral entrance. The bones discovered in these graves seem to have undergone the action of fire. (4) Megaliths of cylindrical form on the north slope of Ras bou Irhiel. These are constructed of blocks laid flat, forming small round towers. Another group of similar monuments was studied on Djebel Metrassi. The sepulchral chamber has a square plan and no lateral entrance, and the human remains seem to have been burned. A large slab recalling the table of the dolmens is laid over the centre of each of these cylindrical monuments. (5) Certain alignments of megaliths appear to have had a defensive purpose. The relations of these stones to groups of dolmens and other monuments suggest that they indicate the sites of *oppida* of the type which Caesar attributes to the Celts. M. Menetrier noted the survival in this region to the present day of customs of commemoration which suggest the practice of the megalithic period. (*Bulletin de l'Académie d'Hippone*, 34, 1914-1921, pp. 111-125.)

CYRENAICA.—**Unpublished Inscriptions.**—GASPARE OLIVIERO discusses a number of hitherto unrecorded inscriptions from Cyrene and Benghazi. In Cyrene he noted (1) an inscription of Claudius Gothicus, marking the establishment of the city of Claudopolis after the suppression of the revolt of the Marmariti; (2) a votive inscription to the nymph Cyrene; (3) another dedicatory inscription, also probably to Cyrene, by Gaius Claudius Titianus Demonstratus, proconsul of Crete and Cyrene in the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus;

(4) a dedicatory inscription to Artemis, by Vettiena Aponia, a priestess; (5) a list of names; (6) minor sepulchral and other inscriptions. In Benghazi were found (1) a votive inscription to Asclepius and Hygieia, (2) an illegible sepulchral inscription. (*Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 181-191; 11 figs.)

CYRENE.—The Roman Baths.—The official report on the excavations at Cyrene in 1914 includes a description of the Roman baths by G. GUASTINI (*Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 117-151; 23 figs.). In the south tier of rooms two ante-chambers at the east end, paved with mosaic, but without seats or statuary, are separated by a pair of pilasters and two columns between them. For some reason probably connected with a previous structure on the site these pilasters and columns are not aligned exactly at right angles to the side walls. The columns are of the Corinthian order, the capitals carelessly executed. Another similar group of columns and pilasters leads to two halls belonging more properly to the baths. These rooms are paved with marble, furnished with seats and adorned with sculpture. Beyond the further room to the west is a large *piscina*. To the north of this range of rooms, and separated from them by a massive wall, is another series of rooms, some of which were reservoirs. Two were *piscinae* with steps descending from the doors leading into the south hall. Work of three different periods may be discerned in this structure, which in its final phase was the *frigidarium* of a great Roman bath. This is indicated by its northern exposure, by the great basins, and by the lack of any provision for heating water.

The Sculptures from the Roman Baths.—The excavation of the Roman baths at Cyrene in 1914, and the important series of sculptures discovered in this building are described by ETTORE GHISLANZONI (*Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 7-116; 6 pls.; 56 figs.). The principal marbles are the following: (1) a torso of Hermes, apparently a Roman copy from a bronze original of the Peloponnesian School, belonging to the earlier years of the fourth century B.C.; (2) a head of

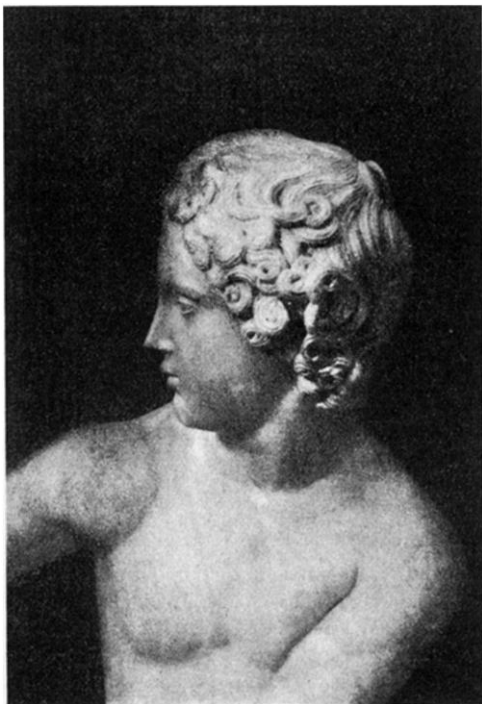


FIGURE 9.—EROS FROM THE ROMAN BATHS:
CYRENE.

Hermes, with the petasus, showing some Scopaeic influence, but perhaps originally united with the torso just described (if so, the work is obviously eclectic); (3) a fragmentary statue base with the feet of a female figure; (4) a small male torso of indeterminable style; (5) a fragment of a male statue with the ends of locks of hair falling over the shoulders, probably from an Apollo or a Dionysus of fifth century type; (6) a head of Dionysus which is an Antonine copy of a well-known type (see Amelung, *Skulpturen des Vaticanischen Museums*, II, No. 258, pl. 48); (7) a headless statue of Hygieia, of Hellenistic type; (8) a headless statue of a dancer in transparent draperies, similar in type to a figure on a puteal from the Via Prenestina in Rome (*Not. Scav.* 1908, p. 445 ff.; Helbig-Amelung, *Führer*, 3d edition, II, No. 1525), and comparable to some well-known terra-cotta types of dancing figures; (9) a small head of Athena, derived from an original of the fifth century B.C.; (10) a statue of Eros stretching his bow, of the familiar type commonly attributed to Lysippus (Fig. 9), but conjectured by Ghislanzoni to be connected with the Attic school (the face of the Cyrene replica recalls Winckelmann's Faun); (11) a group of three Graces (two headless), the composition of which suggests derivation from a relief, since it is obviously intended for one point of view, and could be brought between two not widely separated parallel planes; (12) another group of three Graces, somewhat more plastically posed, but still based on a relief type, and carelessly executed; (13) a statue of Athena, of Antonine date, but of a fourth century type, with a head which does not belong to it, since the head is of Parian, the body of Pentelic marble; (14) a colossal statue of Hermes, of a type closely associated with the work of Polyclitus, and bearing a strong resemblance to the Idolino of Florence; (15) a youthful satyr of a common type which is a variation of the Praxitelean satyr; (16) a colossal statue of Alexander, not a direct copy from Lysippus, but probably based on an Alexandrian adaptation of the Lysippean type; (17) a seated statue of Hermes, a variation on the Hellenistic motive of the bronze seated Hermes from Herculaneum; (18) a fragment of a male head, perhaps from the statue just mentioned; (19) a fragment of a helmeted head of Athena; (20) a small male torso.

The Temple of Zeus.—Military excavations on the plateau to the southeast of the acropolis of Cyrene brought to light in 1914 fragments of a colossal statue and its pedestal. Further exploration proved that the statue was a cult image of Zeus, and stood at the back of the cella of a small temple. The inscription on the pedestal shows that the statue was dedicated in the reign of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, perhaps in commemoration of the restoration of the city after the Jewish revolt of 116 A.D. The building has the form of a temple *in antis*, with two columns between the antae, on a podium 1.60 m. high. The podium has six steps in front, but as these are inconvenient for actual use, the temple was entered by flights of stairs at the right and left of the portico. The cella, which is 11.70 m. long and 8.70 m. wide, has a mosaic floor of geometric pattern. The statue is 2.18 m. high. Zeus stands beside a tree stump, near which is his eagle. The weight of the figure rests on the right leg. The left hand is raised and grasps a scepter; the right hand holds the thunderbolt. On the left shoulder hangs the aegis, on which a mask of Medusa is represented. The type suggests the Asclepius of Melos and the Zeus of Otricoli, and is possibly of Alexandrian origin. It has a noticeable stylistic resemblance to the colossal statue of Alexander discovered in the baths of Cyrene

(see p. 372). On one side of the front of the pedestal is the signature of the sculptor, Zenio, son of Zenio. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 195-216; 4 pls.; 12 figs.)

A Milestone.—A milestone discovered on the ancient road from Cyrene to Apollonia records the fact that the road was restored by Hadrian after the Jewish revolt of 116 A.D. Near this stone was found a cippus with the name of the emperor Claudius, showing that the road was constructed or repaired in the reign of that emperor. Together with an inscription published in *Not. Arch.* I, p. 176, these stones prove that the road built or repaired by Claudius, and later repaired under Trajan, was damaged in the Jewish insurrection and reconstructed by Hadrian. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 155-161; 2 figs.)

Terminal Cippi.—Three cippi have been discovered at Cyrene, commemorating the restoration to the public domain by Vespasian, in 71 A.D., of land originally bequeathed to the city by Ptolemaeus Apo, but later appropriated to private uses. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 165-177; 5 figs.)

HIPPO.—The Thermae of Socius.—The Commandant MAITROT has published a description and history of the Baths of Socius at Hippo, where St. Augustine debated with the Manichaean priest Fortunatus (*Disputatio contra Fortunatum Manichaeum*). He distinguishes seven periods in the history of the site: (1) the first century B.C., to which belongs a pavement found at a depth of three metres; (2) the first century of our era, to which limestone walls and mosaic pavements on the site are to be attributed; (3) the first and second centuries, from which considerable remains of two villas date; (4) the third and fourth centuries, when the Thermae of Socius were constructed; (5) the fifth century; (6) the sixth and seventh centuries, in which the baths were remodelled; (7) the eighth century, in which further alterations were made and mosaics were destroyed, possibly by a Christian iconoclast, but more probably by a Mohammedan. (*Bulletin de l'Académie d'Hippone*, 34, 1914-1921, pp. 35-64; 3 figs.)

A Wall of Disputed Date.—C. DUPRAT attributes to the prehistoric period a fragment of "Pelagic" wall at Hippo, with which is associated a phallic emblem sculptured in relief (*Bulletin de l'Académie d'Hippone*, 34, 1914-1921, pp. 135-140; fig.). M. Gsell is quoted by O. DAMICHEL as asserting that the wall in question, as well as the relief, belongs to the period of the Roman empire (*Ibid.* pp. 141-145).

TEBOURSOUK.—An Imperial Estate.—A boundary stone of the second or third century, discovered to the east of Teboursouk proves the existence of an imperial domain in this region. It can not have been large, and probably was set apart as a place for marketing the products of the great imperial *saltus* of this district. (L. POINSSOT, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1921, pp. 324-327.)

TRIPOLI.—A Cippus from the Forte del Faro.—An ancient relief which has long been visible in the wall of a structure adjacent to the Forte del Faro at Tripoli has been disengaged, and proves to be part of a cippus. On one side is the tripod of Apollo surmounted by a raven; on the opposite side are a cithara and a plectrum; while on one of the other sides is the inscription *Apolloni | sacrum | Aurelius Epa | gri f(ilius) d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) d(edicavit)*. The lettering of the inscription belongs to the first century of our era. It may be remarked that the tripod and raven of Apollo are also represented on the Arch of Marcus

Aurelius at Tripoli, and that a statue of Apollo, now in Constantinople, was found here. The discovery of the cippus and of certain ancient columns in the walls of the fort suggests that a temple of Apollo stood in this region. His cult was probably introduced about the first century of the Christian era. For the Punic population the god probably was one of the manifestations of Baal Ammon. A fragment of another inscription recording a dedication by the son of Epagrus was found in earth removed from the Forte del Faro. (SALVATORE AURIGEMMA, *Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 383-393; 8 figs.)

The Fortifications.—SALVATORE AURIGEMMA has published a detailed article on the history of the fortifications of Tripoli from ancient to modern times. The numerous figures and plates reproduce prints and plans of the city and its walls from the sixteenth century to the present day. (*Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 217-300; 9 pls.; 22 figs.)

The Demolition of the Walls.—SALVATORE AURIGEMMA describes the removal of the walls of Tripoli under the direction of the Italian authorities in 1915-1916, calling attention to details of their structure, and to other points of archaeological interest. (*Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 367-379; 13 figs.)

Antiquities.—Some archaeological discoveries have been incidental to the Italian modernization and improvement of the city of Tripoli. (1) In the demolition of the walls to the north of the city and in the removal of the Forte del Faro funerary monuments, ancient columns, ashlar masonry, and parts of an ancient paved street were found. The most important object discovered in this region, perhaps the finest piece of sculpture found in Tripoli, is a male torso showing on the shoulders the ends of long locks of hair. The quality of the surface suggests the style of Praxiteles. (2) In the levelling of a hill outside Bâb el Gédîd the most interesting find was that of a group of rooms with finely executed mosaic floors. These are in part in geometric patterns, but in one room there were originally fifteen panels with realistic representations of game, fowls, and fruit, of the type called *xenia* by Vitruvius (VI, 10, 4). Only one of these is extant; the others had been removed in ancient times. Some sculptural fragments, small bronzes, and terra-cotta lamps were also discovered in this region. (PIETRO ROMANELLI, *Not. Arch.* II, 1916, pp. 303-364; 4 pls.; 43 figs.)

TUNIS.—The Kerkennah Islands.—O. DAMICHEL has published a historical and descriptive article on the group of islands off the coast of Tunis known as Kerkennah (ancient Cerecenna). Ancient remains are scanty, but include the broken arch of a Roman bridge, and Saracen structures. (*Bulletin de l'Académie d'Hippone*, 34, 1914-1921, pp. 91-103; map.)

Two Lost Monuments.—Two ancient monuments of Tunis which have disappeared in recent years are the subject of a recent article by L. CARTON. (1) The first is a carved stele from Henchir Roumâne about three kilometers west of the ancient Colonia Thuburnica, in the vicinity of Ghardimaou. Many stelae have been found in this region, as well as innumerable dolmens which form a link between the megalithic remains of Tunis and those of Algiers. The Libyan stelae seem to be the monuments of an entirely different people from that which left the dolmens. On the upper part of the stele in question is represented a crescent, on either side of which is a lotus blossom. Below is a figure which wears a short tunic and holds a palm in the left hand. An object of uncertain description—possibly a cake, possibly a vase—is held in the right hand,

resting on an object which bears some resemblance to an amphora. At the feet of this figure a pig approaches an altar. A bird resembling an owl is perched on the right arm of the principal figure. The relief is of the crudest character. A somewhat similar symbolism is found on stelae from the temple of Saturn in the adjacent colonia. Saturn is the late form of the Baal worshipped in this region. (2) The other monument, which has been entirely destroyed, was a mausoleum in the form of a square tower at Bir-Kouti in southern Tunis. Its lower story was adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and separated by a cornice from the second story. The third story formed a niche. Some spiral columns found in the neighborhood probably came from this part of the monument. (*Bulletin de l'Académie d'Hippone*, 34, 1914-1921, pp. 81-90; 2 figs.)

VOLUBILIS.—Recent Discoveries.—L. CHATELAIN reports the discovery at Volubilis between the *decumanus maximus* and one of the secondary *decumani*, of the remains of a large building which had an Ionic portico. Twelve of the column bases are still in place. This portico faced an open area on the *decumanus maximus*. Near this area has been found an inscription which shows that the building was a palace equipped with baths, and that it was reconstructed at the expense of Gordianus III (238-241) by the governor of the province, M. Ulpius Victor. An atrium with a peristyle enclosing a great basin, a tablinum, and several other rooms have been uncovered. A good many of the floor slabs and some parts of the marble facing of the walls have been found in place. Two interesting objects of art which have been found at Volubilis are a mule's head in bronze, which decorated a *bisellum* or chariot; and a marble portrait head of a young man, whose aquiline nose and thick lips are Berber characteristics—a remarkably expressive and realistic work. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1922, pp. 28-31.)

UNITED STATES

ANN ARBOR.—An Overseer's Daybook from the Fayoum.—A waxed diptych now in the library of the University of Michigan is published with photographs and transcription by A. E. R. ROAK in *J.H.S.* XLI, 1921, pp. 217-219 (2 pls.). It belongs apparently to the third century A.D. and contains lists of workmen with the work done day by day in the months of Pauni and Epeiph, in reaping and threshing grain on two estates, one called the Island (*ἡ Νῆσος*) and one in a village of Bachias or Bacchias. The two leaves were tied together by cords through holes near one edge and folded back-to-back for writing, with the binding at the left. When the first page was full, they were turned over vertically, or endwise, so that the binding remained on the left.

CAMBRIDGE.—A Cambodian Head.—A head from a statue of Buddha, a superb example of Cambodian art, now exhibited in the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge, is described by DENMAN W. ROSS. It is a product of the civilization which is reflected in the monuments of Angkor. (*Fogg Art Museum Notes*, I, No. 2, June, 1922, pp. 3-13; 8 figs.)

NEW YORK.—Some Egyptian Objects.—In *Art in America*, X, 1922, pp. 173-178 (2 pls.), T. G. ALLEN publishes three interesting examples of Egyptian art in the collection of Mr. Walter A. Roselle. They include a wooden eleventh dynasty statuette of a Theban man, exceptional in the coloring—it is yellow instead of red; a carefully wrought ushebti (ca. Dynasties XXVI-XXX); and a sculptor's study of the head of King Ikhnaton.

Cretan Seal Stones.—The Metropolitan Museum exhibits as an anonymous loan a collection of seal stones and other prehistoric objects from Crete, including (1) primitive pictographic seals of the Early Minoan period; (2) primitive hieroglyphic seals, Early and Middle Minoan; (3) developed hieroglyphic seals, Middle Minoan III; (4) naturalistic seals, Late Minoan; (5) votive objects from the Dictaeon Cave; (6) bronze tools and weapons; (7) two fine examples of the type of stone vases found at Mochlos; (8) several pieces of gold jewelry. (G. M. A. RICHTER, *B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 88–91, 4 figs.)

An Addition to the Archaic Greek Stele.—The Metropolitan Museum reports that it has acquired another fragment of the great archaic Attic grave stele (see *B. Metr. Mus.* 1913, pp. 94–99). It comprises the shoulder and upper arm of the youth, a good example of archaic modelling, and well preserved. (*B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, p. 68; fig.)

Greek Terra-cottas.—In a series of Greek terra-cottas recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum the most interesting is a fragmentary figure of an enthroned goddess, said to have been found at Tarentum. On the front of the chiton is a Nike in low relief, probably representing an embroidery on the dress. The statuette is to be dated in the sixth century B.C. (M. E. C., *B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 113–115; 3 figs.)

Roman Marbles.—The Metropolitan Museum has lately added to its collection of ancient marbles some interesting architectural and sculptural fragments of Roman workmanship: (1) a part of a sarcophagus of the Antonine period, with a relief showing the dying Meleager carried by his slaves and attended by his friends; (2) two pilasters with exquisitely decorative ornament representing ivy vines growing from amphorae, with birds and insects among the leaves and berries, dated about 100 A.D.; (3) a column with a composite capital, probably of Hadrianic date. (M. E. C., *B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 33–36; 4 figs.)

Copies of the Poros Sculptures in Athens.—G. M. A. RICHTER reports that the Metropolitan Museum has acquired water-color copies by Gilliéron of the principal poros sculptures in the Acropolis Museum in Athens. (*B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 28–29.)

Bronzes from the Caucasus.—A group of bronze belt-clasps and pendants from the Northern Caucasus has been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum, and has been discussed by M. ROSTOVITZ (sic) (*B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 36–40; 2 figs.). There are four belt-clasps in cast bronze. Within the square frame of each is represented an animal in open work—a stag or a horse. The frame is adorned with geometric patterns. A circular plaque shows a mountain goat in the centre; around the edge four dogs pursue one another. Another of the bronzes is an open-work pendant of geometric design. These objects “belong . . . to the class of late Caucasian bronzes, which are characteristic of the cemeteries of the mixed Sarmato-Caucasian population of the Caucasus in the late Hellenistic and the Roman period.”

The Converse Collection.—S. C. B. R. describes briefly a series of porcelains, jades, hard stones, and snuff bottles recently added to the oriental collections of the Metropolitan Museum by the bequest of the late Edmund C. Converse. (*B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 27–28; fig.)

A Gold Cup of the T'ang Period.—S. C. B. R. describes (*B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, p. 9; 2 figs.) a gold cup of the T'ang period, said to have been found

in the province of Honan, and recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum. Just below the heavy projecting rim is a scroll design. Only one of the two handles is preserved. It is in the form of a crouching lion, biting the rim of the cup. No other gold cup of this period is known.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Antiquities in the Hillyer Art Gallery.*—W. D. GRAY reports that the Hillyer Art Gallery of Smith College has acquired (1) a child's head in marble, of Roman date, (2) a marble statuette of a sleeping Eros, also Roman, (3) an Attic black-figured amphora of the "panel" type, on both sides of which a quadriga is represented. (*Bulletin of Smith College, Hillyer Art Gallery*, March, 1922, pp. 2-7; 3 figs.)

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

BYZANTINE BULLAE.—B. PACE has published a few Byzantine lead seals or bullae recently acquired by the Italian Mission in Asia Minor. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 181-183; 7 figs.)

ADALIA.—*Europeans in Adalia in the Middle Ages.*—B. PACE has sketched the history of Latin enterprise at Adalia in the time of the Crusades and of the Venetian supremacy. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 184-191; 3 figs.)

BAALBEK.—*Byzantine Inscriptions.*—B. PACE has published two fragmentary Christian inscriptions which were found near the fountain of Ras-el-Ajn at Baalbek. A ruined mosque on this site is said to have been built on the foundations of a church. The discovery of these dedicatory inscriptions seems to confirm the tradition. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 251-252.)

CHALCIS.—*The Venetian Walls.*—B. PACE reports that the Venetian fortifications of Chalcis (Negroponte) have been completely destroyed in recent years, without any advantage to the development or traffic of the modern city. Some decorative marbles and inscriptions from these walls have been preserved in the local museum. The fine bridge over the Euripus has also been demolished. (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 284-286; 3 figs.)

SERIPHOS.—*Mediaeval Monuments.*—The mediaeval remains of Seriphos are the subject of a detailed report by G. GEROLA (*Ann. Scuol. It. At. III*, 1916-1920, pp. 203-241; 24 figs.). He outlines the history of Latin domination in Seriphos and gives genealogical tables of the three chief Italian families which governed the island in the Middle Ages. He describes its villages and mediaeval fortifications; its churches and monasteries and campanili; its ecclesiastical vestments and other objects of religious use; its mediaeval sculptures and coats of arms; and publishes some of its mediaeval and later inscriptions.

ITALY

FAENZA.—*Francesco da Faenza.*—C. GRIGIONI publishes some documents found in the archives at Faenza concerning the Francesco who collaborated with Andrea del Castagno in painting the frescoes of the chapel of S. Tarasio in the church of S. Zaccaria, Venice. (*L'Arte*, XXV, 1922, pp. 7-9.)

FLORENCE.—*A Madonna by Michelozzo.*—A. LENSJ publishes a marble relief of the Madonna which he discovered recently during restoration work on



FIGURE 10.—MADONNA BY MICHELOZZO: FLORENCE.

the convent of the Annunziata at Florence (Fig. 10). The technical deficiencies of the work, combined with sincerity of expression, are such as are found in the art of Michelozzo and Lensi is inclined to identify the relief with the one mentioned by Vasari as "above the counter where the monks sell candles." (*Dedalo*, II, 1921, pp. 358-362; pl.)

A Painting by Signorelli.—Signorelli's tondo of the Holy Family, published a year ago in *Burl. Mag.* is republished by R. FRY. The cleaning which the picture has undergone in the meantime has changed it from a second-rate picture to one of the most splendid works of the artist. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, p. 134; fig.)

A Lunette by Benedetto da Majano.—A. MARQUAND publishes a recently discovered document which proves that Benedetto da Majano was the author of the terra-cotta lunette of San Lorenzo adored by two angels, over the *porta dei Monaci* in the Certosa near Florence. Done in 1496, this is the last documented and dated work by Benedetto; he died the following year. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 128-131; fig.)

GENOA.—**A Madonna by Nicolò da Voltri.**—On the basis of L. Venturi's study of the fourteenth century painter, Nicolò da Voltri, C. ARU attributes to that artist a painting of the Madonna in the Church of S. Siro, Genoa. (*L'Arte*, XXIV, 1921, p. 208; fig.)

PADUA.—**A Rediscovered Polyptych.**—A polyptych signed with the names of Antonio Vivarini and Giovanni d'Alemagna and dated 1447 was mentioned in literature as late as 1795. After that date we hear no more of it. Apparently, it was carried off from the church of S. Francesco, Padua, at the time of the suppression of the convent in 1810. L. PLANISCIK has lately discovered the polyptych in the chapel of the castle of Konopischt in Czecho-Slovakia. The polyptych is important in distinguishing the characteristics of the two collaborators. By comparing it with the Parenzo polyptych by Antonio it is concluded that the four saints are by Antonio, and that the central panel, of the Madonna adoring the Child, is by Giovanni. The latter shows strong influence of Gentile da Fabriano. (*Boll. Arte*, I, 1922, pp. 427-433; 7 figs.)

A Madonna by Morto da Feltre.—Owing to the scarcity of works by Lorenzo Luzzo, called Morto da Feltre, the Madonna published by A. MOSCHETTI is of no slight importance. It is a fresco from a house in the Via Mazzaterra, Feltre, and is now owned by Carlo Bizzarrini, Padua. The painting sustains L. Venturi's description of Morto as an eclectic, but it proves that Jacopo and Giovanni Bellini, rather than Giorgione, Palma, and Raphael, were his most important sources. (*Dedalo*, II, 1922, pp. 599-603; 3 figs.)

VERONA.—**The Robes of Cangrande I.**—An important contribution to the history of textile art is made by the discovery in the tomb of Cangrande della Scala of fragments of clothes of silk and gold. The textiles are of what is known as Lucchese manufacture, though the same types were made in Pisa, Bologna, and Venice. Their importance lies not only in their beauty and unusual preservation, but also in the fact that they can be definitely dated; Cangrande I died in 1329. (A. AVENA, *Dedalo*, II, 1922, pp. 499-506; pl.; 3 figs.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

LISBON.—**Pieter de Hooch.**—C. MISME publishes a painting by Pieter de Hooch in the Museum at Lisbon which has been unknown up to the present time. The attribution is made entirely on stylistic reasons, but they are perfectly clear and leave no chance for doubt. The date of the work must be about 1670, and its closest parallel is found in the picture of *The Card Players* in the Louvre. The subject is a conversation, with a group of men and women in a room, where the greatest charm is, as usual in the artist's paintings, afforded by the lighting. (*Gaz. B.-A.* IV, 1921, pp. 340-344; pl.)

PATERNA.—**Spanish Ceramics.**—G. BALLARDINI describes some of the results of excavations carried out from 1908 to 1911 at Paterna, Spain. The pieces decorated in green and manganese are most interesting. They may be divided into three types: those with floral and geometrical patterns, those with figures of animals, and those with human figures. Byzantine and Arabic influences may be traced in them and they may be paralleled with examples found elsewhere which are datable from the tenth to the fourteenth century. (*Faenza*, IX, 1921, pp. 73-83; 2 pls.)

FRANCE

DIJON.—**Ambrosius Benson.**—E. MICHEL publishes a panel in the museum at Dijon which he attributes to the sixteenth century Flemish artist, Ambrosius Benson. On one side of the panel is painted the donor with St. John the Baptist; on the reverse is the angel of the Annunciation. All the characteristics of Benson are clearly represented in this work, his dependence upon the traditions of Gerard David combined with an individual freshness in portrait painting. (*Gaz. B.-A.* IV, 1922, pp. 364-366; 2 figs.)

PARIS.—**Unpublished Drawings by Michelangelo.**—A VENTURI publishes two sheets of drawings by Michelangelo. One of these, in the Bonnat collection, has on one side a study for the Deposition, on the other a study for the Sistine Chapel picture of *The Flood*. The second sheet, in the École des Beaux-Arts, has on one side a study for a slave for the monument of Julius II, and on the other, besides a drawing of a leg, three sketches of Jacob wrestling with the Angel. (*L'Arte*, XXIV, 1921, pp. 224-227; 4 figs.)

The Delphic Sibyl by Tom Ring.—In publishing the painting of the Delphic Sibyl by Tom Ring, recently acquired by the Louvre, L. DEMONTS helps in distinguishing the styles of the members of the Tom Ring family, Ludger the elder and his two sons, Ludger the younger and Hermann. The Louvre picture is shown to be by Ludger the elder. Hermann has made a copy of it in the Delphic sibyl in his series of sibyls at Augsburg. A comparison of the two paintings reveals the superiority of the father's work. (*Gaz. B.-A.* V, 1922, pp. 69-76; pl.; 2 figs.)

RHEIMS.—**Three Fragments from Rheims.**—M. AUBERT publishes three heads, clearly of Rheims origin, that have recently been brought back to Rheims. Two of them, a tragic mask and the head of a prophet, can be fitted back into the places from which they came on the Cathedral. The third, which seems to be the head of an angel, is not so easy to locate. But whether it came from the Cathedral or from one of the neighboring houses, it was certainly sculptured by artists of Rheims. (*Gaz. B.-A.* V, 1922, pp. 234-236; pl.; 2 figs.)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH.—**Swiss Masters.**—An account of a recent notable exposition in Zurich of Swiss painters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is given by D. BAUD-BOVY (*Gaz. B.-A.*, IV, 1921, pp. 367-374; 6 figs.). Contributions to the exposition came from many parts of Europe.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

BERLIN.—**A Drawing by Dürer.**—E. WEIL writes on a drawing of a fifteen- or sixteen-year-old boy in the Berlin cabinet of engravings, which has formerly been variously ascribed, to Holbein, and to the upper German school. It is here shown to bear close relationships with certain of Dürer's works, particularly with the self-portrait in the Albertina. Its date would seem to fall between 1486 and 1489, a period that has up till now been a gap in Dürer's known activity. Possibly the portrait represents a fellow student of Dürer's or a younger brother, the brother Sebald, born in 1472. (*Mh. F. Kunstw.* XV, 1921, pp. 220-222; pl.)

A Relief by Bertoldo.—W. VON BODE publishes a stucco relief in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, representing the Journey to Calvary. Comparison of the relief with the various medals by Bertoldo di Giovanni gives indisputable evidence of his authorship. As usual in his work, the figures are small but very animated in movement and grouping. That the work in question is an early one in Bertoldo's career is indicated by the strong influence upon it of a relief of the same subject (of which there is a fragment in the Bargello) by Bertoldo's master, Donatello. (*Boll. Arte*, I, 1922, pp. 347-351; 6 figs.)

PYRMONT.—**A Painting by Dürer?**—With the primary purpose of provoking an expression of the opinion of other critics V. C. HABICHT publishes a Madonna in a private collection in Pyrmont (Fig. 11.). The Virgin and the landscape exhibit the characteristics of late mediaeval art; the Child is of the Italian Renaissance. Close parallels to the picture may be found among the works of Dürer, particularly in his woodcut of the Adoration of the Magi. The Madonna and Child in the latter picture appear to be a rearrangement of the Pyrmont composition. The painting must, therefore, belong to a little earlier date than the woodcut, to about 1497, just after Dürer's first trip to Italy. Parallels may be found for the various details of the picture among Dürer's paintings, also. (*Mh. F. Kunstw.* XV, 1921, pp. 262-265; pl.)

VIENNA.—**A Renaissance Statuette.**—An unusually significant clay statuette, representing a Woodcutter, which has recently been presented to the Staatsmuseum, is published by J. SCHLOSSER. The work is a companion piece to the statuette of a Woodcutter's Boy in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin. Both show a far more sincere, sympathetic conception of the laboring class than was usual at the time of their production. The attempt is made to identify as the author of these and similar pieces the early sixteenth century artist Andrea Riccio. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 9-11; pl.; fig.)

Drawings by Raphael.—A. VENTURI publishes two drawings in the Albertina, one formerly attributed to Polidoro da Caravaggio and to Domenichino, the other to the Roman school, which he attributes to Raphael. It is suggested that the study of a nude youth belongs to Raphael's most dramatic work and was perhaps made as a study for the Attila fresco. The other drawing is a decorative piece. (*L'Arte*, XXIV, 1921, pp. 205-207; 2 figs.)



FIGURE 11.—MADONNA ATTRIBUTED TO DÜRER: PYRMONT.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM.—**St. George of Stockholm.**—J. ROOSVAL publishes a provisional reconstruction of a late fifteenth century sculptured wooden group of St. George and the Dragon in the church of St. Nicholas in Stockholm. The principal work on the group was done by Bernt Notke, while the reliefs on the base may be attributed to Hindrick Wylsvynck. Both artists were of Lübeck. The monumentality of the work and the traces of Venetian influence in the polychrome decoration mark Notke as an early pioneer of the Italian Renaissance, a counterpart of Dürer, though a generation earlier. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 111–120; 4 figs.)

GREAT BRITAIN

HERTFORDSHIRE.—**An Ivory of the Twelfth Century.**—A beautiful carved ivory discovered in 1920 on the conjectured site of the Infirmary of the Abbey of St. Alban's has been deposited in the British Museum. It is of a "favorite mediaeval design in which men, animals, and monsters are involved in symmetrical foliate scrolls." Some details suggest that it is of French origin, but it may be English. It was evidently applied to a flat surface, perhaps a book-cover. (H. H. KING and O. M. DALTON, *Ant. J.* II, 1922, pp. 1–5; pl.)

LONDON.—**Early Works by Velasquez.**—To the early works of Velasquez, done before 1617, A. L. MAYER (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 3–9; 2 pls.) adds a painting of the Dying Seneca owned by Mr. A. L. Nicholson. It shows the influence of Caravaggio and Ribera and, in fact, was formerly ascribed to the latter. A painting of St. John in the Wilderness, in the possession of Mr. Hugh Blaker belongs to a slightly later date and shows a remarkable development in the artist's style.

A Dancing Girl in Byzantine Enamel.—H. P. MITCHELL publishes a Byzantine enamel plaque lately acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum. The interest attached to the plaque because of the unusual subject represented upon it, that of a dancing girl, is still further enhanced by the discovery that it fits into a series of plaques in the Hungarian National Museum at Budapest. All together seem originally to have formed a crown. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 64–69; 2 pls.; fig.)

The Compagno d'Agnolo.—T. BORENIUS reproduces for the first time a painting of the Madonna in the collection of Mr. J. Kerr-Lawson, which he identifies as the work of the so-called Compagno d'Agnolo. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, p. 233; pl.)

Albert van Ouwater.—M. CONWAY publishes a painting of the Madonna in the collection of Mr. Grosvenor Thomas which may be attributed to Albert van Ouwater. The attribution is made largely on the basis of the close similarity of the Madonna head to the head of Christ in the Raising of Lazarus, in the Berlin museum, the only picture by which, up to the present time, Ouwater has been represented. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, p. 120; 2 pls.)

Lucas van Leyden.—R. GLEADOWE publishes a portrait of an unknown man recently given to the National Gallery, the first work by Lucas van Leyden in the national collections. This is one of the artist's masterpieces and belongs, apparently, to about 1521. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 179–180; pl.)

Cassone Panels.—T. BORENIUS publishes two cassone panels in the collection of Mr. W. H. Woodward, which he identifies as the side panels of the cas-

sone to which belonged the front panels in the Hermitage representing scenes from the life of Scipio Africanus, published by Dr. Schubring. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 189-190; pl.)

A Portrait by Rubens.—M. W. BROCKWELL recognizes in the bust portrait of a man in the collection of Mr. Leonard Gow the portrayal of Francesco IV, fifth duke of Mantua, by Rubens. It was probably painted about 1607, while Rubens was in Italy. (*Burl. Mag.* XXXIX, 1921, p. 285; pl.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—**A New Van Eyck.**—What appears to be the original painting by Jan van Eyck of a full-face head of Christ, of which several early copies exist (notably, the one in Berlin), has recently been acquired by Messrs. Browne and Browne and is published by M. CONWAY (*Burl. Mag.* XXXIX, 1921, pp. 253-254; 3 pls.). An eighteenth century inscription on the back states that the original frame bore Jan van Eyck's signature and the date, 1440.

OXFORD.—**Trecento Pictures.**—T. BORENIUS publishes two Italian primitives recently acquired by the Ashmolean Museum. One is a triptych of a half length Madonna and saints echoing the style of Duccio. The other is a small panel of the Crucified Christ between the Virgin and St. John; it belongs to the school of Lorenzo Monaco. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 134-139; pl.)

UNITED STATES

BOSTON.—**A Roundel of Painted Glass.**—The Museum of Fine Arts has received as a gift a roundel of painted glass attributed to Lucas van Leyden, illustrating the legend of Lucretia. The figure is copied from an engraving of the subject by Raimondi after a drawing by Raphael. (D. C. S., *B. Mus. F. A.* XX, 1922, p. 40; fig.)

A Painting by Luini.—By the gift of Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has received a painting by Luini of Salome with the Head of John the Baptist. It is a characteristic treatment of a subject which the artist depicted several times. (*B. Mus. F. A.* XIX, 1921, p. 72; fig.)

A Portrait by Velasquez.—The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has acquired by the gift of Mrs. Edwin F. Greene, a portrait of the Infanta Maria Theresa painted by Velasquez in 1653, and acquired by the Duke Leopold for his collection in Vienna in 1658. It is a fine example of the artist's third period. (C. H. HAWES, *B. Mus. F. A.* XX, 1922, pp. 1-3; 2 figs.)

CAMBRIDGE.—**A Painting by Ribera.**—A masterly picture of St. Jerome by Ribera, which has been acquired by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, has been described by CHANDLER R. POST (*Fogg Art Museum Notes*, I, No. 2, June, 1922, pp. 14-21; 2 figs.). It is an excellent illustration of the too easily neglected merits of baroque art, and also of the distinctly Spanish characteristics of Ribera's work.

NEW YORK.—**An Anonymous Gift.**—The Metropolitan Museum announces the anonymous gift of a collection of tapestries, sculptures, and paintings. The most important piece of sculpture is a stucco variant of the Pazzi Madonna of Donatello. The paintings include a full-length figure of Christ by Andrea Solario, formerly in the Crespi collection at Milan. (J. B. and B. B., *B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 51-58; 6 figs.)

Columns from La Daurode.—J. B(Reck) describes (*B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 41-43; fig.) two marble columns of the fifth or sixth century from the

sanctuary of the church of Notre-Dame la Daurode at Toulouse, one of the earliest churches of Gaul. The shafts are covered with a formal grape vine design; the capitals are of a degenerate Corinthian type. They have been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum.

A Gothic Statue.—The Metropolitan Museum has acquired a Gothic statue of a seated king, which illustrates the advance of Gothic over Romanesque sculpture. It is to be dated in the first half of the thirteenth century, and may be a work of the Provençal school. (J. B., *B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 73-76; 2 figs.)

Three Gothic Tapestries.—J. B(Reck) reports the anonymous loan to the Metropolitan Museum of three late Gothic tapestries. Two are French, from cartoons of the early sixteenth century, and represent respectively Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh, and the Miracle of the Rods turned into Serpents. The third, a Flemish work, belongs to the early part of the sixteenth century. The principal scene is the Coronation of the Virgin. At the left three subordinate scenes are preserved: (1) Four women (Temperance, Prudence, Charity, and Modesty) building a house (*Proverbs* ix, 1); (2) the Tiburtine Sibyl revealing to the Emperor Octavian a vision of the Virgin and Child; (3) Solomon's Choice of Wisdom. (*B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 58-59.)

The Jesse Window.—A distinguished addition to the collection of stained glass in the Metropolitan Museum is a Gothic window of the Lower Rhenish school (about 1300) representing the Tree of Jesse. It was the most important object in the Costessey collection at Costessey Hall at Norfolk. (H. S., *B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 76-79; 2 figs.)

A Statue of the School of Claus Sluter.—J. B(Reck) would attribute to Claus de Werve, an assistant of Claus Sluter, a stone statue of St. Paul recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum. (*B. Metr. Mus.* XVII, 1922, pp. 79-83; 2 figs.)

Sano di Pietro.—E. GAILLARD, who is soon to bring out a monograph on Sano di Pietro, publishes a painting of interesting subject by that artist in the Lehman collection in New York. The picture was formerly catalogued as the Death of the Virgin; but it is here shown that the artist has closely followed the account in the Golden Legend of the death of St. Martha. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 237-238; pl.)

A Madonna by Agostino di Duccio.—The relief of a Madonna in the collection of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, New York, is attributed by S. RUBINSTEIN (*Art in America*, X, 1922, pp. 181-182; pl.) to Agostino di Duccio. The works most similar to the one here published are Duccio's Madonnas in the Louvre and in the Opera dell' Duomo, Florence. Its date is, therefore, probably about 1470.

Early Works by Allegretto Nuzi.—Until recently only late works by the fourteenth century artist, Nuzi, have been known. His reputation is greatly enhanced by the four paintings of an earlier period, 1453-4, which B. BERENSON has published (*Boll. Arte*, I, 1922, pp. 297-309; pl.; 10 figs.). The four are a triptych, with the Madonna as central figure, in the collection of Carl Hamilton, New York, a Madonna and a Nativity in the Lehman collection, New York, and a panel representing St. Anthony Abbot, in Fabriano. A fairly close replica of the Hamilton triptych, but painted fifteen years later, is at Macerata.

An Artist in Holbein's Atelier.—Help toward the sifting of the numerous portraits assigned to Holbein is given by P. GANZ (*Art in America*, X, 1922, pp. 153-158; 3 figs.). The portrait of Erasmus in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is taken as the starting point for the study of an English portrait painter who must have worked in Holbein's atelier and have been very familiar with all his technical secrets. This co-worker was not a copyist, but an artist with much originality. The quality of his work, however, is not equal to that of Holbein's. Another painting that may be attributed to the unknown English artist is the portrait of Cromwell in a private collection in France.

A Portrait of Philip the Good.—An unusually interesting example of Burgundian Gothic sculpture, in the collection of Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, New York, is discussed by E. GOVETT (*Art in America*, X, 1922, pp. 103-108; pl.). The sculptured group represents a kneeling knight, with John the Baptist standing behind as protector. Its technical character dates it in the first quarter of the fifteenth century and assigns it to the late school of Claus Sluter. With the aid of the heraldic shield on the base of the sculpture the knight is recognized as Philip the Good, and it seems certain that the group was originally designed for the Chartreuse at Dijon, from which it was removed during the French Revolution.

WORCESTER.—A Madonna by Masolino.—R. R. TATLOCK publishes a painting in the Worcester Art Museum which has recently been cleaned and may now be attributed to Masolino. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, p. 140; fig.)

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE.—M. CONWAY publishes an unusually interesting Flemish triptych recently purchased for the Melbourne Gallery. (*Burl. Mag.* XL, 1922, pp. 163-164; 3 pls.) The work shows a variety of influences, indicating that several hands must have been employed. It is, apparently, an extreme example of the eclecticism which preceded the fresh impetus given to Flemish art by Antwerp. A most curious characteristic of the picture is that although it was clearly painted near the end of the fifteenth century, costumes figured in it go back as far as the beginning of the century. S. DE RICCI (*ibid.* pp. 164-171) accounts for this by showing that the donor was an official of the Burgundian court and had as many members of the ducal Burgundian family as possible represented. A large number of these are here identified.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ATHENS, PENNSYLVANIA.—Discoveries at Teaga.—LOUISE W. MURRAY describes discoveries on aboriginal sites in or near "Teaga," now Athens, Pennsylvania. "While there are indications of occupation even earlier than the archaic Algonkian, evidences of early and late Algonkian and Andaste or archaic Iroquois predominate in this locality." [*The American Anthropologist*, XXIII, 1921, pp. 183-214; 15 figs.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Berthuk or Red Indians.—FRANK G. SPECK is the author of a study of the Berthuk or Red Indians of Newfoundland who were exterminated in the early part of the last century. The conclusion is offered that the Red Indians, of uncertain linguistic identity, were probably a

branch of the Algonkian stock which migrated early to the east. The second part of this report gives a survey of the hunting territories which are characteristic of the Micmac social organization in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. [*Berthuk and Micmac, Ind. Not.* By FRANK G. SPECK. New York, 1921, Museum of the American Indian. 187 pp.; 42 pls.; 3 figs.; 2 maps.]

NORTH DAKOTA.—Mounds at Streeter.—G. F. WILL reports the discovery of a group of Indian mounds about twelve miles south and east of Streeter, North Dakota. (*The American Anthropologist*, XXIII, 1921, pp. 175–179; 6 figs.)

SAN MIGUEL ISLAND.—Indian Artifacts.—GEORGE G. HEYE has published a study of Indian artifacts from the island of San Miguel off the coast of California. The author notes the unusual attention to the burial of children and the numerous and varied shell objects characteristic of this area. The population was a branch of the Chumash Indians. [*Certain Artifacts from San Miguel Island, California, Ind. Not.* New York, 1921, Museum of the American Indian. 211 pp.; 124 pls.; 33 figs.]

SANTIAGO AHUITZOTLE.—The Excavation of a Mound.—ALFRED M. TOZZER has published a report on the excavation of a mound at Santiago Ahuitzotle, the first mound in the vicinity of the city of Mexico to be thoroughly investigated. It is a study of method quite as much as of results. [*Excavation of a Site at Santiago Ahuitzotle D. F. Mexico*, Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 74. Washington, 1921. 55 pp.; 19 pls.; 9 figs.]